Crime – 1922

Alabama.

Life Sentence For Crime Which Brought Only Three Dollars Into Pockets of Birmingham Robber

Montgomery Advertiser, Ala
11-3-22

Convicted in the Jefferson county circuit court for robbing Lloyd Franklin McEachern of $3, C. L. Anderson must spend the rest of his natural life in the penitentiary. In a decision announced Thursday, the Alabama supreme court affirmed the sentence imposed in the case by the trial court.

from the person of McEachern, forcibly and against his will, two $1 bills, a 50 cents piece and 50 cents in nickels and dimes, the indictment charging robbery. He was convicted, the jury in the case recommending a life sentence, which the court imposed. On appeal to the Alabama supreme court, this sentence was affirmed

NEGRO CONVICT KILLED.

Another Black Stabs Him to Death In Plant.

Convicted Appeal
Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 21.—Asberry Blackwell, negro convict of Etowah County, was killed by Gus Thomas, Jefferson County negro convict, in the prison of convict farm No. 4 Friday night. Thomas was brought to the county jail and held on a charge of murder in the first degree.

10/22/22

Blackwell and Thomas engaged in a dispute which turned into a fight and Thomas stabbed Blackwell with a pocket knife, according to information given the sheriff. Blackwell was convicted of a statutory offense in the circuit court of Etowah County in 1918 and sentenced to 20 years. Thomas was given a 12-year sentence for murder in the second degree, having been convicted in the Bessemer district of Jefferson court May 4 this year.

TUSCALOOSA NEGRO ARRESTED SATURDAY ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Montgomery Advertiser
10-8-22

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Oct. 7.—Joe Shannon, negro, who is alleged to have attacked and robbed Mrs. Riley Grammer, near Searles Thursday, was captured at an early hour today by a sheriff's posse at Kellerman, and is in jail here. The negro was found at a negro boarding house, which was entered by officers, who found Shannon in bed.

RISING CURVE OF MURDER

Montgomery Advertiser
11-9-22

New York Tribune.

The statement that murder is on the increase in the United States, no chief of police, no prosecutor and no criminologist will dispute. There were 9,500 "unlawful homicides" in this country last year, according to a report made on August 10, 1922, by the special commission on law enforcement of the American Bar association. The average per day was twenty-six. In the previous year there were at least 9,000 such homicides. The curve of murder goes up, not down. In the first nine and a half months of this year there were 101 "unlawful homicides" in Philadelphia, as compared with the same number during all of 1921. Lieutenant William Belshaw, in charge of the "homicide squad" there, says that the records of both New York and Chicago show a much greater increase in proportion to population. It is his opinion—it is everybody's opinion—that the laws governing the sale of firearms are inadequate. Ninety per cent. of the homicides in the country are done with the pistol. It is proposed to introduce in all the State legislatures a uniform bill dealing with the possession and sale of pistols that should make sane legislation practicable. The United States Revolver association has suggested as a model the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Capper, of Kansas, on September 27, for the District of Columbia. In commending it, the association says:

"The object of the bill is to make it possible for the law-abiding citizen to possess a pistol or revolver for protection of life and property, and at the same time provide penalties sufficiently severe to deter criminals from using such weapons."

The bill in question, after defining a "pistol or revolver" as any firearm "with barrel less than twelve inches in length," provides in the second section that the commission of, or the attempt to commit, a crime with a pistol for which the user has no permit shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than five years in addition to the punishment imposed for the crime. What would the effect be in many cases but a minimum sentence for the crime? Section 3 gives the judge the power to double or triple the penalty for a second or third offense, and for a fourth the defendant may be sentenced to "perpetual imprisonment." Thus, if there were a fourth futile attempt to kill with a pistol or revolver, the defendant, having served three long terms before, would be shut up, for the remainder of his life. To state the case in this way is to show how drastic the third section is. By the terms of this bill "no unnaturalized foreign-born person" shal lbe allowed to have a pistol—although he might need it to protect his person or his property. How can this be defended? The carrying of a pistol on the person or in a vehicle must be for cause and licensed by a police court judge. Sales are to be carefully regulated and recorded with the superintendent of police. There must be no sales to minors. Obliterating the number or maker's name on a revolver, or possession of a revolver with the marks of identification removed, is to be severely punished. Evidently the Capper bill will need revision. Laudable as its object is, it can not serve as a model. But what about the administration of justice in this country, which the report of the special commission on law enforcement condemns as lax and lenient?

"Crime flourishes because criminals escape punishment because there are so many avenues of escape open."

Moreover, sympathy for the criminal is expressed in maudlin sentiment and mollycoddling. In Canada the punishment is made to fit the crime. The ratio of homicides there is much lower. By all means let there be firearms regulation and enforcement, but prosecutors and judges must do their whole duty or the number of murders in the United States will be altogether too great.

DISARMING THE POTENTIAL CRIMINAL.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 6, 1922.

Editor The Advertiser:

Human life is too cheap in Alabama.

It is time that the good citizens should stop the sale of pistols and rifles in Alabama: We should disarm all the young or they will bring on trouble that will cause many good innocent people to suffer. The guilty should suffer and the innocent should be protected and every law-abiding negro should help catch and bring to justice the negro criminal, instead I am informed that they hide and protect them.

Our officers are getting to be targets for the negroes. Most white men submit to arrest but the young negro as soon as an officer approaches, must try his gun. They should be disarmed at any cost to the State and our next Legislature should put a license on the sale of pistols and rifles that would prohibit the sale. It should require each man owning a rifle or pistol to give bond in the sum of $2,000, not less, and when they gave the bond, then they should be given a license. Said bond to be approved by the probate judge of each county.

11-8-22

Give these fellows a pistol and they soon want to try it. Unless this shooting is stopped it will lead to race trouble and race hatred, then the negroes will have to go and some other race will take their place.

The best element of negroes, those who want to respect the law, should assist the officers in doing their duty and not hide and protect criminals for they are doing their race and their country a great injustice.

If negroes can not live without pistols and rifles, then let that class move and the sooner the better for everyone, white and black.

Yours,

W. W. THOMPSON.

NEGRO SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN BREAK TO ESCAPE ARREST

11-2-22

H. H. Reynolds Under Bond Following Difficulty With Alleged Thief

Montgomery Advertiser

Joe Williams, negro, probably fatally injured is at a local infirmary, and H. H. Reynolds, proprietor of the Hub Reynolds Motor company is under bond on a charge of assault to murder as the result of a shooting affair at the corner of Montgomery and Moulton streets last night about 7:30 o'clock. According to the statement made to police, Mr. Reynolds saw the negro as he tried to dash around the door with an automobile tire which he is believed to have stolen from the garage. Mr. Reynolds states that he caught hold of the negro, who knocked him down. Mr. Reynolds then shot at him a number of times as he ran down Moulton and then turned up Bibb street. The negro fell at the intersection of Bibb and Catoma streets. He was picked up there and taken to police headquarters.

The negro was docketed on a charge of grand larceny on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Reynolds. Later Mr. Reynolds was taken into custody, but he made bond at once and was released.

According to a statement made by the negro to the police he was to be married later in the night. It is believed that he was out of money and tried to steal the tire to sell for money for his wedding.

Williams was shot four times, three times through his right shoulder, and once in his left hip. One of the bullets penetrated Williams' right lung.

TUSCALOOSA NEGRO MOVED TO BIRMINGHAM

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 9.—Joe Shannon, negro, who was arrested in Tuscaloosa county on a charge of having robbed the home of Mrs. Riley Grammar near Searles, was today in Jefferson county jail where he was removed by Tuscaloosa officers "as a matter of precaution."

10/10/22

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Southern Voice Review
Birmingham, 10-25-22

LAW ENFORCEMENT FARCE CONTINUES

This is "Law Enforcement week" in Birmingham. God save the mark.

In addition to the usual murders, burglaries and other crimes, too numerous to mention, our good friends "Higher up", most of whom belong to the so-called "Law and Order League," opened up Law Enforcement week by staging another prize fight Monday night at the Athletic club, the Age-Herald account reads as follows:

"Claud Wilson, Birmingham's young featherweight battler showed the stuff last night that has made him southern champion. In a gruelling 10-round bout with Jimmy Katz of Cincinnati, Wilson fought his Ohio foe to a draw, and fandom is satisfied that the Dixie featherweight crown is resting on the brow the gods of pugilism intend. Claude staged a most courageous and heady battle to get a draw with the Cincinnati boy."

Finlay Will Meet Dugan Here Nov. 6

"Jimmy Finlay, of Louisville, who showed speed and punching night's B. A. C. athletic show, will meet Kid Dugan of Memphis ability in his three-round exhibition bout with Red Herring at last in a 10-round engagement at the local club two weeks from last night, or on November 6, it wa sannounced last night."

The State law reads as follows:

Code of Alabama, Section 766.

Any person who shall voluntarily engage in a Pugilistic Encounter between Man and Man or a fight between a Man and a Bull, or any other animal, for Money or other thing of Value, or any Championship or upon the result of which any money or other thing of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged either directly or indirectly, must on conviction, be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for not less than TWO or More than Five Years.

The grand jury of which Mr. Chappel Cory is foreman, is in session, all of our numerous courts are in session. The Sheriff's office is two city blocks from the Athletic club; Police Headquarters only two blocks distant. Our militia is on duty under arms to preserve law and order among the laboring people and the Law and Order League claims to be "carrying on," but the Rich and Influential have nothing to fear for we have a double standard of Law Enforcement in this community. In New York, Chicago and San Francisco, they call it "Protection," down here it is political cowardice and lack of "Chittlings" that allows such as this to take place every few days.

So long as we teach our children to gamble at our State Fairs and to break other laws at our clubs, so long as the "Higher Ups" set the example, so long shall we reap. It's all a matter of education and environment as to how youth turns out.

CONVICTS' EARNINGS USED LEGALLY, CLAIM

Montgomery Advertiser
12-28-22

Can Spend Net Income For Buildings, Says Judge

In applying to permanent improvements or manufacturing at state prisons, the net income of the convict department, under the Alabama law such expenditure may be made not only from the net income accruing during the year in which such improvements are made, but from that accruing during the quadrennium. In other words, such improvements may be made and paid for out of the convict fund at any time when the income of the department is in excess of the disbursements and from the net income received within the quadrennial period in which the improvements are to be made.

Judge J. J. Mayfield, special assistant attorney general has so ruled in a written opinion dealing with this subject, in compliance with the request of Governor Thomas E. Kilby, for such an opinion, addressed to Attorney General Harwell G. Davis. Attorney General Davis is confined to his bed with an attack of grippe and has been for some days.

At the close of the last fiscal year, it is stated, it was found there was a deficit in the net earnings from convict labor, due largely to the extended operations directed by the convict department in erecting new buildings at convict camps, the building of a new prison at Speigner, the renovation and repair of the prison at Wetumpka, and the purchase of land and construction of the new state penitentiary. This fact naturally gave rise to the question among state officials as to whether or not the earning of the convict department for any one fiscal year must be applied to improvements made during the same year, or whether the earnings of any or all of the fiscal years included in the quadrennium could be applied. Judge Mayfield, in his opinion has answered this question.

The earnings of the convict department during the quadrennium were several millions of dollars in excess of the expenses incurred in the department's extensive building operations, including the new state penitentiary. These earnings were shown in an article dealing with the quadrennial report of the board of control and economy, which article appearel in The Advertiser on Sunday morning last.

NEGRO MUST SUFFER DEATH FOR ROBBERY

Montgomery Advertiser
12-30-22

Ephram High, convicted in the circuit court of Bibb county for robbery and sentenced to death, must pay the extreme penalty for the alleged taking from the person of James M. Arnold the sum of $59. Affirming the judgment of the lower court, Thursday, the supreme court of Alaama fixed Friday, August 8, as the date for High's execution.

A new trial was granted to Joe Stone, alias Joe Sticks, convicted in the Jackson county circuit court for the murder of Edward Moody, and sentenced to hang. The judgment of the lower court was reversed and the case remanded on the ground that the trial court erred in not granting the defendant's motion to exclude certain evidence regarding the defendant's character.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Crime — 1922. Wisconsin.

MUTHER OF GIRL HE LOVED SENT HIM TO PRISON

Peculiar Wisconsin Case Shows How Prejudice Is Moving North

Chicago Defender
6/24/22

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Green Bay, Wis. June 23.—To serve one year in a state prison for attempting to marry the girl he loved is the hardship recently experienced by Olden B. Caver, 25, a former resident of Chicago. He has 14 more years to complete. The girl of Caver's heart was equally eager to form the union, but the state raised an objection, although it had no legal right to do so. Caver's fiancee was Miss Elsie Tank, a young white girl.

Denied License

Caver applied for a marriage license at Green Bay, but was denied it on the grounds that the girl was not of age. She is 18 years old. Mrs. Tank, mother of the girl, had given her consent and encouraged the marriage. Realizingthat prejudice entered the case, Mrs. Tank suggested that they go to Michigan to obtain proper papers. The three left for a small town in that state.

However, when they arrived word had been sent from Green Bay, according to report, to deny the certificate to the couple. Discouraged in their attempt to make the union through legal endorsement, the couple, chaperoned by the girl's mother, returned to Green Bay. Mrs. Tank was placed under arrest and threatened with prosecution unless she appeared as a state witness against Caver, who was also arrested and charged with assault on a minor.

His trial was held and arguments to the jury were based solely on the race issue, viciously appealing to prejudice in order to make an example of the case. A sentence of 15 years in the state prison at Waupun followed.

Get Facts in Case

Relatives of Caver investigated every angle of the case. It was revealed that the girl was not the "pure innocent flower of childhood" as referred to by the prosecuting attorney, but a former inmate of a disorderly house where Caver had once been a roomer. Months previous to the agreement to marry the association had been known by Mrs. Tank, and she had been hostess to the couple on many occasions. Following the trial Mrs. Tank is said to have signed an affidavit describing the manner in which she was forced to give testimony in order to bring about Caver's conviction.

Gov. Blaine has been asked by prominent citizens to investigate the case. He has refused to do so. The law firm of Silverwood, Fontaine & McCreery has been retained to reopen the case in court. According to reports, the judge who tried the case has expressed a willingness to grant a new hearing, believing that Caver has "been sufficiently punished."

But in the meantime Caver, donned in stripes, is working away another year of his sentence behind prison bars because he wanted to marry the girl he loved and the girl who loved him.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Crime – 1922

Texas.

100 Negroes Arrested In Detective Raids

Houston Dex. Post 4/27/22

Raids conducted by the detective department Monday resulted in the arrest of more than 100 negroes. This is the largest number arrested since the "clean-up" drive here a short time ago.

Detectives Margiotta, Sammon, Irvin, Blaylock, Anderson and Heard were assigned to the "drive" Monday by Chief of Detectives Kessler. The so-called "underground" was thoroughly worked over. Of the 100 men arrested, 25 were detained Monday night for further investigation.

BRUTALITY IN POLICE CIRCLES.

Houston Informer Texas 4/15/22

It has been The Informer's very painful duty to repeatedly call attention to the brutal treatment that is so often dealt out to colored citizens at the city police station by certain members of the Houston police department.

This paper can see no reason nor necessity for beating up and otherwise maltreating and abusing colored people who go to the police station either on business or under arrest.

As a matter of fact, the colored people are so brutally treated at the local police station that they exert every effort to even stay away from said place when it becomes necessary to go theer on business.

Within the last several days The Informer has heard of several brutal and barbarous beatings administered upon colored people at the local police station.

In one instance the prisoner showed Judge Reeves the men who assaulted him at the time he was arrested and brought to the station and told the judge that, considering the uncivilized and horrible treatment received from the hands of the minions of the law (?), despite the fact that he was arrested for being "stewed up," he thought his drubbing a sufficient fine for the offense.

It is stated that the judge, having noted his wounds and bunged-up condition, agreed with the maltreated and outraged race man in said contention, but in keeping with the established policy of the corporation court, a $5 fine was plastered on this poor, unfortunate colored man who had imbibed just a little bit too much fire-water in trying to ward off the "flu."

It is currently reported that two colored bell hops at the Macatee hotel were given a taste of "Hunnish kultur" at the police station a few nights ago, and yet no charges have been preferred against the maltreated race men as far as The Informer has been able to learn.

Still another old, respectable and tax-paying citizen was assaulted and brutally beaten by police officers recently and in none of these and other beatings meted out to colored citizens has a solitary officer even been reprimanded.

There is no written statute that empowers police officials to convict and mete out punishment to any person, despite the charge, crime or color.

These beatings, drubbings and insults dealt out to colored citizens at the local police station are calculated to precipitate an ugly situation between the races and undo and nullify all the efforts of the commission on inter-racial amity, harmony and good will.

A stop should and must be put to such Hunnish and heathenish practices here and the atuhorities will do well to give this matter immediate and favorable consideration.

If neither the mayor, civil service commission nor superintendent of police will give these beatings any attention and endeavor to put a stop to such uncalled for and unprovoked acts and deeds of violence, then the Harris County grand jury should investigate these practices and suggest some remedy as a means of putting a termination to such brutality in police circles.

Local Colored Editor Assaulted By Officer At City Police Station

Texas

Houston Dex. Informer Post 5/6/22

Editor Richardson Arrested on Flimsy Charge, Life Threatened, Brutally and Cowardly Attacked at City Police Station—Wife Insulted—Refused Medical Attention—Bondsman Humiliated—Placed Behind Iron Bars—Colored Citizens Indignant—Hunnish Kultur Rampant.

Thursday night, April 27, C. F. Richardson, editor-publisher of The Houston Informer, was brutally, cowardly and murderously assaulted at the Houston police station or municipal slaughter shop by a plainclothes officer, who, a few minutes previously, had arrested the race editor after the latter had driven his car into a garage at 1013 San Felipe Street.

In company with his wife, Editor Richardson was returning from the Lincoln Theatre, where they had taken in the movies. Before leaving town they had supper at Smith's cafe, 415 Milam Street, after which they entered their car in front of the building, 410 Milam Street, where The Informer offices are located.

They drove down Milam to Prairie, thence to Louisiana to Dallas, Dallas to San Felipe and out San Felipe to the Service Car Union Garage, which is located at 1013 San Felipe Street.

Just as Editor Richardson, who was driving the car, blew his horn and signalled with his hand that he was preparing to enter the garage, a car shot past his and somebody in it said "Hey!" As practically every colored driver or auto owner in town knows the editor, he paid no attention to the greeting, thinking it was some race acquaintance.

The editor drove his car into the garage and was attempting to back it in its place when a white man in civilian clothes came tearing into the garage like an intoxicated, maddened or blood-thirsty villain, flourishing his revolver, swearing and ordering the editor out of his car.

With his engine still running, the editor stopped his car and by that time another officer, who later proved to be the chauffeur of the police car, came and took out his pad and asked the editor's name and address.

In the meantime the first officer had created such an excitement and furore that within five minutes fully 90 or 100 colored people had gathered in the garage and this officer kept out his pistol and continued to threaten to either kill or hit the editor over the head.

Mrs. Richardson, upon seeing the officer approaching, swearing, and wildly flourishing his "gat" like a mad man, left the car and inquired of this enraged minion of the law (?) the trouble. He stated that the driver was under arrest for not stopping when ordered to do so by an officer.

Editor Richardson informed this peace officer (?) that he had not been ordered to stop; that he had not seen him, in that when the car dashed by the editor's car on the street he did not recognize nor pay any attention to the occupants; that he had committed no crime and consequently could not be resisting arrest; urged his wife to

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 15

cease her pleadings with the officer, who was threatening to kill or beat him, telling her that the officer was not going to strike him since he had committed no offense.

Up until this time no charge had been made against the editor, but when he insisted upon knowing the charge the arresting officer became more incensed and enraged and, after stating that the "tail light was out," added that Richardson was a "G—— d—— smart nigger," and he was going to take him down and lock him up.

Mrs. Richardson asked what her husband had done and the officer replied: "Resisting arrest from an officer and talking to me like I was a G—— d—— nigger."

Approaching Editor Richardson with his revolver still drawn, he ordered his partner, who had taken the editor's name and was about to hand him a slip, to not give the editor the slip, stating that he was going to carry him down and make him make bond.

Seeing that the arresting officer was determined to raise unadulterated hell, Mr. Richardson insisted upon escorting his wife home, but the "bad" officer only got "h-dder" and at the point of a pistol ' the race man to get into the ·ar. He compelled Mr. Rich- · sit on the front seat ·

- deep and ugly wound on his forehead, another member of the "gang" attempted to push him back for another blow, whereupon the editor advised the officer not to strike him again. The race man was now bleeding profusely and when his wife attempted to wipe the blood from his forehead and face a few of those Huns tried to stop her.

After this cowardly, brutal and barbaric attack, the assaulter began to gloat and told the "gang" that he would have killed that "black s—— of b——out on San Felipe, but there was a bunch of niggers there and I knew they would have killed me."

Mr. Richardson then was permitted to give the desk sergeant his name and address. No charges had yet been preferred, mind you. The arresting officer had left the room and it was necessary to call him back to ascertain the charges. Here they are: "No tail light, one headlight out; resisting arrest from an officer, abusive language and talking to me like I was a G—— d—— nigger, if there is any such charge as that." This last charge elicited much laughter from other members of the "gang."

Despite his wound and loss of blood, the station charge clerk refused to permit Mr. Richardson to telephone for a physician nor would they summon one, but later locked him up and kept him incarcerated about 45 minutes, full of blood, weak and still bleeding.

This humiliation was heaped upon the editor, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. R. L. Andrews, retired race merchant, realtor and capitalist, came in about three minutes after the assault to make bond for Mr. Richardson. Mr. Andrews was humiliated as much as possible, the desk sergeant, using oaths, sending him out three or four times, once with instructions to get some banker (mind you, it was nearly 11 p. m.) to sign the little old $100 appearance bond with him.

Here is a colored man that is perhaps worth more than the mayor, city commissioners, all attaches of the various municipal departments, including police and fire departments combined, and yet because of the color of his skin, he, too, must be insulted, embarrassed and humiliated at the police station, made possible and maintained by the taxes of all the citizens.

After certain members of the "gang" had visited the garage where Mr. Richardson left his car and searched it without a writ or warrant (maybe they thought they would find something they could confiscate) and their search proved fruitless and futile, the editor was released.

Some friends were waiting for him with a car and he was hurried to the Peoples Pharmacy where Dr. T. M. Shadowens dressed the wound, necessitating several stitches; assisted by Dr. G. R. M. Newman and Sam Stevenson.

As soon as he was released Mr. Richardson phoned Mayor Oscar Holcombe, got him out of bed and told him how badly he had fared at the station, of the flimsy charge and gave him the name of the arresting and attacking officer. The mayor promised to attend to the matter the first thing the next morning, but at time of this article's composition he was still "investigating.". (O, investigation, how many crimes are committed in thy name!)

Various reports of the cowardly and brutal attack spread over the city with lightning-like rapidity and it was with difficulty that a vast number of peaceful and law-abiding colored citizens were held under restraint. But sober judgment prevailed, despite the fact that no similar act has ever stirred the city like the Richardson outrage, which was unprovoked, uncalled for, unwarranted and unnecessary.

As far as the "no tail light" and "one headlight" charges, the editor contends that all his lights were burning when he left Milam Street, as he always examines his lights and casings when his car has been standing for several hours like on Thursday night. Even garage men state that they examined the lights after the arrest and they were in perfect condition.

The other charges are so unfounded and false that the editor even refuses to discuss them.

We learn at hour of going to press that only two charges are against Editor Richardson, viz: No tail light and abusive language. This is another proof that they do strange, queer and peculiar things at Houston's slaughter shop—that infernal and infamous police station.

But what has happened to Messrs. Richardson, T. L. Barron, the aged Ed Smith and others at the local police station recently, is likely to be the lot of any race man or woman until such practices are broken up.

Mrs. Richardson is distracted over the experience of her husband and the ordeal through which she was forced to go both enroute to and at the MUNICIPAL BUTCHER PEN. To say that it is hell, is expressing it mildly, but reaping is as sure to follow sowing as night to follow day or vice versa.

the full f·
· pistol blow · · his forehead, · ·ve·
the right eye, which had been directed
at the rear of his head.

When Mr. Richardson staggered
from the force of the blow, which made

HAVE WE NO LIBERTY LEFT?

Things have reached a pretty mess and a heluva state when peaceful and law-abiding citizens can not ride in their automobiles without being molested and arrested by blood-thirsty hill billies masquerading as police officers.

Even male citizens of color can scarcely leave their homes at night without being arrested, herded into the "black maria" like cattle and carried to the police station and there charged with all manner of offenses.

Monday night a respectable and industrious race man, a high Mason and peaceful citizen, went upon San Felipe Street to get something to smoke.

It appears that the officers were engineering one of their night-y raids upon all colored men in that vicinity as this race man was passing.

He was nabbed, hurled into the "hoodlum" and treated to a free ride to the police station.

All the supposed and reputed "vags" (they were all "vags" because the police officers said so) were lined up, when two officers recognized this particular colored man.

Both told those in charge of the raid that said colored citizen was not a "vag," that he had a job and worked every day.

The charge against the colored brother was immediately changed from "vagrancy" to "resisting arrest from an officer" and this peaceful, quiet and Christian gentleman and high Mason was fined $13.50 on the latter charge.

What are we coming to, anyhow?

Are insidious forces at work to disrupt the present fairly amicable relations existing between the two races in Houston?

Has Hunnish kultur supplanted democracy and must free American citizens come and go only under police permission?

Has orderly government been relegated to oblivion and brutality and barbarism become the dual reigning dynasty?

Where are we headed? pray tell us.

And yet all these outrages and horrors are daily and nightly perpetrated upon American citizens and not one voice in high places is ever raised against it.

"Heavenly Houston" is becoming "hellish Houston" with a reckless abandon that augurs ill for the future of this municipality.

Why vote for bond issues when we have no liberty, no freedom, no exercise of our rights and enjoyment of our privileges as other American citizens?

What does it profit a man to live on paved streets and have all modern conveniences and then be forced to undergo a dog's fare by a "gang" of rowdies, rough-necks, Brazos bottom bullies and hill-billies?

Vote against all the bond issues Saturday, May 6, 1922, if they don't arrest and disfigure you before you reach the polls.

Better vote before late in the afternoon, for they get on a rampage and have rabies as the shades of evening begin to fall.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Crime — 1922. Virginia

THE WORM WILL TURN

Negroes have been preaching against lynching and inhuman treatment accorded them by their fellow Americans for the past forty or more years. In the majority of instances they have accepted it without offering any resistance simply appealing to the American sense of fair play hoping against hope that the spirit which permeated those founders of this fair country of ours would gain supremacy and put a stop to the atrocious crimes which are perpetuated against them. It seems, however, that the condition gets worse instead of better. The thoughtful element of both races have predicted that if law and order did not prevail; that if the life of a Negro was not safe that the life of a white man would not be safe ultimately.

In Richmond, Virginia, this week it seems as if the condition which these men predicted was about to arrive, for this time it was Negroes doing the killing and a white man was the victim. This proves that Negroes realize that they have not the protection of the law; that their lives are not safe when they come in contact with a white man and that the only thing possible for them to do is to strike back. This is a lamentable state of affairs and should not exist, but we insist that it is not the fault of Negroes if they grow tired of being burned, insulted and raped without the protection of the law, and decide to do a little bit of the lynching themselves. Law, social order and political government are dependent upon the observance of law by the citizen. The mandates of the law are executed by officers provided for such purposes, and such officers are invested by law with the authority necessary to execute its mandates, and it affords all the protection possible in the rightful performance of the duties imposed. This rule is absolutely necessary for the advancement of justice, and is founded in wisdom and equity and in the principles of social and political order. However, no group of citizens can expect one group to bear the injustice while the other group get all of the justice and in a vast section of this country, when the controversy is between the two races, the white man gets the advantage whether it is just or not. They seem to forget that the law must be supreme within the sphere of its operation, or its influence will be nugatory, and that if the law is to be applied differently to the two races, instead of having law and order everything will be lost in a chaos of anarchy, for even a worm wil lturn. We do not expect it to come soon but it is not reasonable to expect Negroes to suffer much longer without making a fight. The thing for right thinking men and women of both races to do is to get together and bring pressure to bear upon those who would bring suffering upon us all by the failure to let the law and not mob violence gain ascendency.—Philadelphia Tribune.

NEGRO IS SAVED OUT OF LYNCHERS' ROPE IN VIRGINIA

Newport News, Va., June 24.—Mack Tabb, negro, had a noose about his neck and was being hauled up to a cypress limb by a crowd of Matthews county young men yesterday when older men saved the negro and turned him over to the county authorities on charges of assaulting Henry B. James, a salesman of Matthews.

The negro was placed in the Matthews jail where an unsuccessful attempt was made to seize him by a mob last night. The victim of the alleged assault was in a local hospital today, where hope was held for his recovery following removal of a piece of his skull.

FOUGHT TO THE LAST.

The death of Jim Chambers, the colored boot-legger July 28th, 1922 on the Cromwell Farm, near Mason's Creek Va., a few miles from Norfolk ends a chase, which had up to that time lasted six days. He had killed two prohibition agents, Carey Freeman and Howard Fisher. He is alleged to have been a dangerous character, who had decided to "die with his boots on." The men who sought his capture found out that he knew how to keep his word.

It is to be regretted that men of this type exercise characteristics, which should be found in men of upright living. He knew that death in the electric chair was his portion, while the chances of an impromptu lynching were heaving in sigh, so he took the suickest route to eternity. He came out in the open and with a revolver against shot-gun fire, hastened the end and took a leap in the direction of his long journey.

This is the way to die. A trial for him would have been a mockery, so far as any hope to escape the death-chair was concerned. He had ended his career, when he shot those two white men and failed to get aboard of an outbound steamer headed in the direction of some foreign land. Sympathy must be expressed for the two white men, who lost their lives in the discharge of a most unpleasant duty. More will "go the way of all the earth" before this farce of prohibition is ended.

Evidently Jim Chambers was the agent of "higher-up bootleggers" who sympathized with and helped him. The whiskey business is conducted by white men at the top. Colored men are the agents, who get the worst of the bargain. When will the people of the nation realize and take action with reference to the present incongruous situation? Echo answers, "When?"

SAYS CHAMBERS SHOT WHEN WIFE WAS ATTACKED

Also Claimed By His Friends That "Big Jim" Was Bootlegging For A "System," Who Betrayed Him For Revenge.

TITUSTOWN SMARTS UNDER BAD ADVERTISING

That Jim Chambers was bootlegging for a "System," and got in trouble because he violated the agreement betwen himself and those higher up is the emphatic claim of friends and intimate acquaintances of the dead man.

That Chambers was far from the "bad man" that the papers pictured him to be is as emphatically claimed by those who knew him.

"Jim was just a big, good-natured fellow, keen in the art of making and selling moonshine whiskey, because he could do so without being molested," said a close acquaintance of his to the Journal and Guide Thursday. "He had made lots of whiskey, for the blockade ring," it was asserted, "and did a prosperous business dividing the profits with them."

"But the time came when Jim failed to 'divy up' exactly on the level with his chief backer, one of the men 'higher-up' and they swore that they would get him."

SHOT IN DEFENSE OF HIS WIFE

It is also stated by this party, whose name is not given for obvious reasons, that Chambers shot the federal agents because one of them entered his house and struck his wife, without provocation. It is then that Jim, who had taken his seat on the porch, as officer Freeman ordered him to do, sprang to his feet and with the cry, "What the h—l!" began to fire upon the federal agents. Chambers was submissive enough, his acquaintance said, until his wife screamed in pain from the blow delivered with the butt of a revolver in the hands of one of the officers.

TITUSTOWN MODEL COMMUNITY

Titustown has gotten considerable adverse advertising out of this affair and one not acquainted with the character of the settlement would think that it is a bad place. As a matter of fact it is one of the quietest, most law-abiding settlements in Norfolk county.

A majority of the homes in Titustown are of the modest, three, four and five room cottage type and are owned by the occupants. These were bought, or are being purchased on an installment scheme from A. T. Stroud. As long as Mr. Stroud kept to the better type of house a better class of citizens were attracted to Titustown. But during the war a fine opportunity to profiteer came to Mr. Stroud. Housing facilities to take care of the hundreds of Negro laborers imported to work on the construction of the Army Base were needed, and he permitted the erection of about three one-room shanties on his land in North Titustown, that resembled Mexican adobe huts. After the war these shacks reverted to Mr. Stroud and he undertook to partition them off and sell or rent them to colored people. While numerous good people, on account of the extreme scarcity of houses, settled there, the type of house attracted a great many crooks and bootleggers, as they are admirably adapted to the use of these people.

Had Mr. Stroud adherred to a more modern and more human housing plan Titustown would have continued to bear a spotless reputation for law and order observance. Bad housing invited a bad type of citizen.

WARRENTON VA. TIMES
AUGUST 10 1922

Alvin Harris, colored in jail at Richmond for killing Magistrate Meredith, near Gainesville, Prince William county, freely acknowledges his guilt from his own account the murder was cold blooded. He says Mr. Meredith met him in the road and arrested him and that he shot the officer three times with a revolver. The only excuse he gives is that ht thought Mr. Meredith intended to shoot him, although the fact is that the victim was not armed. It seems to be sure as anything can be that Harris will go to the chair and he seems to be indifferent. He is from Bristol originally and has a criminal record there.

LAWLESS JUSTICE

Norfolk Journal
12/23/22

Recently at Senatobia, Mississippi, the entire congregation of the Afro-American church was arrested in order to learn the identity of those who are supposed to have murdered Andrew Johnson, the church treasurer. The body of Johnson was found near his home. Authorities proceeded on the theory that only members of the church were supposed to have any knowledge of $300 which was turned over to the treasurer but deposited the day after his death.

If this theory were carried out all white people in Senatobia could be arrested if one of their number should commit a murder, as it would be reasonable to suppose that a whole white community would know the guilty party, but no such thing as this wholesale church arrest of Negroes could happen anywhere else where a congregation of white persons was concerned.

It is this sort of lawlessness of justice that works disrespect for law and legal process. There is no safety for life and property when the law and legal processes are brought into contempt by those in authority. The same rule holds good in most of the Southern communities when a Negro commits a crime. All the Negroes are placed under suspicion and wholesale arrests are made without any regard for the rights and feelings of citizens thus roughly handled. Abuse of authority, of power, is the surest and swiftest way to break down law and legal process.

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
SEPTEMBER 10, 1922

THE NEGRO AND HIS "GUN"

The morning papers related that wo negroes at Cape Charles, Va., had a pistol duel in the backyard and shot each other to death.

In Newport News a negro gave a birthday party which broke up in a "shooting affray," and four persons were shot, one of whom was the man who gave the party.

The colored preachers in Virginia and the leaders of the race would do a good thing to start a campaign against pistol-toting. It is dangerous enough for a white man to carry a pistol on his person, but it is worse for the colored man, for the negro is more impulsive and when he has trouble and a "gun" within reach, he is very apt to draw and fire.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that the Creator trusted very few reptiles with fangs and most of them so trusted were of the non-aggressive type.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEALS PENAL SYSTEM A BLOW

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Committee Of One Hundred Discloses Unspeakable Conditions Existing In These Institutions

Norfolk, Va. 12-9-22

The county jails and convict camps of North Carolina, institutions as old as the state itself, have received the solar plexus blow and the inevitable knock-out is only a matter of a short time. These supposedly institutions of correction, but according to modern social science, institutions of degradation and damnation, have recently come under the scrutiny of the Committee of One Hundred on Prison Legislation from the North Carolina Social Service and what that committee reports and recommends in regards to them means that they are doomed to be ousted from the confines of that progressive commonwealth.

Conditions as discovered to exist in the camps and chain gangs of the state are set forth by the Elizabeth City Independent (white) in the following graphic description:

"The Committee of One Hundred on Prison Legislation from the North Carolina Social Service, which held its first meeting in Greensboro last Friday lifted the curtain and let North Carolinians see the unspeakable conditions existing in our jails and prison camps. The sight was astounding; men and women herded together in unspeakable places; men strung up by their thumbs and lashed; prisoners punished by being locked in dungeons 20 inches wide and 20 inches deep by six feet high; living souls encased in very coffins; boys imprisoned in dark and narrow cells with hardened convicts; the physically sound herded together with the tubercular and syphilitic, sometimes six in a cell. One place was liked to the Black Hole of Calcutta by Wiley B. Sanders, Executive Secretary of the Conference on Social Service, who helped to investigate the conditions reported.

"And now we are going to see a change. We are going to see a change because an enlightened public conscience in North Carolina is going to demand a change in North Carolinians get anything they go after and the best thought in North Carolina is going after a better way of dealing with our delinquent population.

"People in jails are not fundamentally different from people out of jails. Those in jail represent only a small part of those who got caught and couldn't pay out. A larger number never get caught at all. But we have built our whole penal system with the idea of punishing and terrorizing every erring human who happens to get caught. Most of our jails were never built with an idea of imprisoning white men at all—they were built for the nigger, for the 'damned nigger,' and 'anything is good enough for a nigger.'

"And now a special committee of the Committee of One Hundred that met last week is going to draft a legislative program looking to a revolution in our whole system of crime punishment. This program may not be carried out in a year, or within the next few years, but it will come because it is North Carolina's way to do things right when once it makes up its mind about a thing. The best thought of the State has made up its mind that county jails and convict camps are generally unspeakably bad.

"It is only going to be a question of time when county jails and county convict camps will be abolished entirely and replaced by district prisons and houses of detention. The responsibility for sentencing criminals is going to be taken out of the hands of judges. The idea of making the punishment fit the crime is all wrong and everybody knows it. In future we are going to make the punishment fit the individual.

"In future, the judge isn't going to be called upon to pass sentence at all. The business of the Court will be merely to establish the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Those found guilty will be sent to a central receiving station where they will be examined by experts as to their physical, mental and moral status and the punishment in each case prescribed by experts guided by exact facts.

"The tubercular, the syphilitic and the mentally unsound will be segregated and given proper treatment.

"First offenders will be placed in houses of detention and taught something of their obligation to society and given educational help.

"Special provision will be made for women offenders.

"The sexual pervert will be properly dealt with, so that his diseased mind will never give him or society any more bother.

"In every case, the State will endeavor to return the transgressor to Society a better man or woman, desirous of going straight and capable of keeping straight.

CALLS FOR NEW SYSTEM

"'A better prison system is sorely needed in North Carolina, both for the protection of society and for the sake of a square deal to the prisoner himself,' declared Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, state commissioner of public welfare, addressing the Citizen's Committee of One Hundred at its night session.

"The commissioner made the principal address of the evening session, taking as her subject 'A Reconstruc-

700 persons,' she asserted. 'This inted Prison System for North Carolina.'

"'There were last year under sentence in the State approximately 3,- cludes about 1,100 at the State Prison, 2,000 on county chain gangs and 600 in jails. Since the State Prison was established forty-nine years ago, 17,906 men and women have passed through its doors.

"'We have no means of establishing how many of these persons have been recidivists or repeaters; how many others have been law-abiding upon release. But if we admit that our methods have not been based on the fundamental principles of prevention, restraint and reformation, then we are safe in assuming that our whole social fabric has been weakened by an unnecessary infiltration of defectives and non producers.

"'Society deserves to be better protected from the offender,' she continued. 'In the majority of cases, he returns after a period of incarceration no better prepared morally, mentally or socially to fit into the social fabrics as a self-respecting, self-supporting citizen.

'The offender is the result of the institutions we cherish and support—the home, the school, the church, the community at large—and when these institutions have failed to function in the service of mankind, the failure should be given opportunity for rehabilitation through correctional treatment,' she said.

"Improvements in the State Prison system suggested by the commissioner included a more permanent administrative board removed from politics, with a penologist at its head.—Elizabeth City *Independent*.

SCHOOL TEACHER IS ATTACKED BY SOUTHERN JUDGE

Pittsburgh American
12/23/22

Reputable Young Colored Woman Assaulted in Roanoke—Kicked Out of Office—Fined for Disorderly Conduct.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 22.—The colored citizens of Roanoke are aroused to fever heat over a brutal assault on Miss Bertha Lawson, a colored school teacher, by Judge Beverly Berkeley. In an affidavit Miss Lawson states that on the first of December, in company with her mother, she went into the Municipal Building to pay taxes. They did not know where to find the Tax Collector's office and walked into the first door they came to which happened to be the office of judge Berkeley. The Judge was sitting at his desk and Miss Lawson asked him to direct her to the tax office. Miss Lawson states that she failed to use the term "Mister" in connection with the name of the Tax Collector and that the Judge replied that he was not there to give out information. Miss Lawson then told him that she had only asked him a simple question for information. She alleges that the Judge then ordered her out of his office and told her that he would kick her out if she did not move quickly.

"I guess you will not," replied Miss Lawson. The Judge then rushed at her, pushed her through the door and kicked her as she went out. She and her mother then went to the tax office but she was soon approached by Berkeley and a police officer and Miss Lawson was placed under arrest. She was required to put up a cash deposit for her appearance in court. The next morning she was charged with disorderly conduct and fined five dollars.

The matter has been placed before the City Council by prominent colored citizens and redress has been asked. These men point out that Miss Lawson weighs little over one hundred pounds, is of high intelligence and of excellent character. She has been a teacher in the public schools for a number of years, is a member of the First Baptist Church and is the daughter of responsible industrious parents who are tax-payers in the city.

The colored people point out that Miss Lawson was one of the colored teachers who "braved the ravage of the dreaded and fatal influenza epidemic in the capacity of volunteer nurse, whose work, chiefly among the white population was so kind and efficient as to win for them the thanks of their patients and commendation of the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
DEC 17

Crime – 1922 Texas

BRUTAL AND BARBARIC POLICE METHODS.

Houston Informer 2/18/22

We have read much about the unspeakable Turks and their cruelties; during the late world war the papers were full of reports concerning the brutality, ruthlessness, "kultur" and heinousness of the Huns; while the cannibals of the South Sea Isles have come in for a large share of unfavorable comment and criticism.

But, even granting that the reports and charges against the Turks, Huns and cannibals are true, their alleged atrocities, brutalities and deeds of terrorism and physical violence pale into utter insignificance when brought into comparison with methods and practices employed at the Houston police station by those in charge and approved, condoned and winked at by those higher up.

The editor of The Informer has repeatedly called the public and authorities' attention to these reported and alleged brutalities perpetrated upon Houston citizens by arresting officers and their cowardly, cringing colleagues at the city bastile or better, MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER PEN.

But even in these previous articles and exposes, we have wondered if the outraged and maltreated victims, especially those of color, had not exaggerated or over-stated the facts.

But if seeing is believing, then experiencing must be knowing, and, using the words of the Queen of Sheba who, when shown King Solomon's wonderful empire, palace and temple, exclaimed, "The half has not been told!"

For the editor of this paper got his "baptism by fire" at HOUSTON'S MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER PEN Thursday night of last week and if there is such a place as a hell on earth, it is certainly the local police station.

Not being satisfied with arresting law-abiding and peaceful citizens on the slightest pretext or most flimsy excuse, they "trump up" additional charges once they get you at the CITY BUTCHER PEN and they gang up and proceed to club said citizens with revolvers and clubs.

Colored bondsmen are put to all kinds of trouble and inconvenience when attempting to make bond for race men and all kinds of oaths and insults are hurled at these bondsmen and often they are threatened with violence or incarceration.

One youthful colored inmate of the HOUSTON SLAUGHTER SHOP said to the editor, while the latter was being humiliated by being placed behind the bars: "Somebody sure ought to put a stop to these officers beating up every colored person that comes down here."

Conditions and inhuman practices have become intolerable and unbearable at the city police station—HOUSTON'S BUTCHER PEN— and unless the authorities and "best white people" (whoever they are) get busy and put a stop to and quietus upon such Hunnish and hellish horrors and brutal barbarities, hell's domain will not be confined exclusively at Houston police station. This is no threat, but a mere statement of facts.

The only civil disorder ever precipitated in this community was brought about by the hard-boiled, "Brazos bottom, heathenish, Hunnish and hellish practices and outrages of Houston's police department—the most malignant and dangerous sore-spot on the city's civic escutcheon—and history has a peculiar way of repeating itself.

Just what actuates and influences the authorities and civic leaders in permitting these autrages and cruelties to continue unchecked and the perpetrators unpunished (not even a private reprimand) puzzles and mystifies The Informer.

The late grand jury made an effort to investigate brutality and barbarism at the local police station, but in their final report to Judge Robinson, they stated that police officers will, under oath, swear to falsehoods and that the "higher-ups" cover up and cloak for them.

Here is a splendid task for the Houston Inter-racial Commission to tackle.

It appears as a big problem, but its size is magnified and intensified by too much moral cowardice and cheap and vicious partisan politics.

There is not a city, town or village in Texas whose police or constabulary department even approaches the Houston police department in brutality, Hunnish kultur and downright cussedness and meanness.

And this condition only obtains at the police station, for they seldom use force on prisoners or citizens until they get down there with "that gang," and when a colored person, on business or as a prisoner, enters that MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER SHOP, the "gang" begins to congregate from all sections of the building and then the "fun" (from their viewpoint) picks up: jaunts, jeers, cursing, kicking, slapping, knocking off hats and drubbings over the head with keys, clubs and six-shooters.

Few people would believe that such dark-age and cruel tactics are employed in the police department by a modern city like Houston until, like doubting Thomas, they can see for themselves.

But cruelty does exist in its most horrible, humiliating and barbaric form at Houston's police station and it should and must be stopped, if it becomes necessary to reorganize the entire police department.

"A stitch in time will save nine," for the end of human endurance, tolerance and forbearance has about been reached, and a continuation of such practices is surely calculated to create an ugly situation here between the two races.

Let our people keep their mouths shut and refrain from talking so much; for it's a poor wind that never changes.

BLACK PEOPLE SEEK COLONY IN MEXICO

Mob Rule in States Make Life Unhappy-- Seek Peace

Chicago Whip 6/24/22

EL PASO, Tex., June 20.—Dissatisfied with conditions in the United States, an organization of American Negroes has applied to the Mexican government for permission to colonize extensive tracts of cotton land in Mexico, according to advices here from Mexico City.

John Steamer, of Chicago, is now in the Mexico capital negotiating with the Obregon government for the land desired, the advices state. Steamer is said to represent an American Negro syndicate with $7.000,000 capital. In interviews with the Mexican Department of Agriculture, Steamer has set forth the desirability from the Mexican point of view, of colonizing rich cotton lands of Mexico with a race who by training and natural character are suited for the production of cotton.

The Mexican government has indicated its unwillingness to have the colonists locate in one section, it being contrary to the Mexico policy to permit the erection of large foreign colonies extending over any considerable section. It is believed likely, however, that permission will be granted to the Negroes to settle in coastwise locations in the States of Sonora, Sinalea, Guerrero and Oxaca, utilizing such lands as have been completely abandoned and allowed to return to the primitive condition.

Negro Gets 99-Year Sentence to Prison

10/1/22
Houston Post 9/27/22

Houston Post Special.

HENDERSON, Texas, Sept. 30.—Will Fraser, negro, who killed Guy Kay Young, road foreman here July 1, was sentenced to 99 years by a jury today after 12 hours deliberation. Officers left with him immediately for the State penitentiary as feeling is very high and the State had asked the death penalty.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Editor Richardson Loses Case in Corporation Court.

5/13/22
Houston Tex. Observer,

Thursday morning May 11th in Corporation Court, Judge James Reeves presiding—. Editor C. F. Richardson was fined $100 on two counts — Motoring without a tail light and abusive language to an officer. The case will be appealed. In the meantime Editor Richardson filed his appeal Bond preparatory to taking his case to a higher court.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
SEPTEMBER 25, 1922

WHERE LAWS ARE TESTED.

Up in Texarkana the other day nine white men and one negro woman stood before the judge charged with failure to dip their cows, as it had been duly ordained and provided they should by the laws of Arkansas—this tale coming from the yonder side of this interstate city. The negress pleaded guilty, and was mulct in a fine of $4 and costs of unstated, but assuredly larger, amount. The nine men pleaded not guilty, and the jury of their peers was unable to decide whether they had pleaded truthfully or not, albeit, it appears, the evidence offered against them was substantially identical with that which had cowered the negress into a confession of guilt. Thereupon the cases against the nine were dismissed. But, as an afterthought, it occurred to the state's attorney that if the nine were to go unpunished, it were not just right that the one should go punished. The court thought likewise, and so set aside her confession of guilty and allowed her to enter a plea of not guilty, which, when done, was accepted by the court, he being persuaded thereto, not by the evidence, but by the fact that, on evidence no less incriminating, nine white men had escaped conviction.

The tale offers several morals. Perhaps the most obvious one is that a statute is no stronger than the loyalty it can command in the jury box. For the story indicates rather certainly that the jurors harbored no doubt as to the facts concerning the case of the nine, but that some of them were not intellectually in sympathy with a statute which required the dipping of cattle. Admitting the act, they held it to be no offense, despite the statute. Although the evidence called for the conviction of the nine, apparently, the dissenting jurors convicted the statute convicted it of oppression. And in doing that they probably nullified it, for a season at least, within the jurisdiction of this particular court.

The orthodox notion is that the governor has the last say on the question whether an enactment of the legislature shall or shall not become part of the law of the state. So treaties, textbooks and constitutions teach. Still the rude fact is that it is the juries that have the last say, that wield the final and decisive veto power over legislative enactments. Which is a fact that lawmakers might keep in mind as a restraint on their enthusiam.

Colored Man Sentenced to 111 Years in Texas Prison

11-17-22 Chicago Tel.
Chicago Daily Tribune

Houston, Tex., Nov. 16. — James Davis, 21, colored, was given a sentence of 111 years in the penitentiary on thirty-five charges of burglary and theft when tried here today in Criminal court. After his conviction, the prisoner had said he had plied his trade in every city in the state.

Crime – 1922. Tennessee

Memphis Is Worst City to Live In

Chicago Defender 2/18/22

Murder Expert Shows Revolver Rules in the Affairs of Men

Frederick L. Hoffman, the leading authority in this country on the subject of murder, reports that in numbers of murders to the hundred thousand of population, Maine is the most law-abiding state in the Union. This state is closely followed by Vermont and New Hampshire. The state with the worst record is Mississippi. The number of murders in Mississippi is ten times as great per hundred thousand as in Maine, where the record is 1.9 per 100,000. Chicago has the worst record of any metropolitan city in the world, but the inhabitants of that city may take comfort in the fact that after all there are many small cities in the United States where the chance of being murdered is greater than in Chicago.

The most dangerous city to live in in America is Memphis, Tenn. The murder rate there is 64.5 per 100,000. In that city murder seems to be in a fair way to displace golf as the popular recreation. The figures given above for Memphis are for 1920. The previous year the rate was 70.

The cities that follow Memphis in direct line are Savannah, with a rate of 44; Atlanta, with a rate of 40; Charleston with a rate of 36. Comparing these cities with the Chicago rate of 7.2, it will be seen that it is the size of Chicago's population which has given this city a reputation for pre-eminence for homicide in the United States. The rate in New York is 5.0; Buffalo, 4.1; Newark, 3.4; Milwaukee, 3; Rochester, 1.3. The last named is the safest city in the United States to live in.

The statistician indicates that contrary to popular impression, the murder rate in the United States is slowly declining. The Sullivan law in New York makes it illegal to keep a gun in one's own house, and this law has been widely recognized as exposing law-abiding men to felonious attacks. The low murder rate in that state, however, would seem to indicate that the law has proved helpful.

Crime and the Psychic.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn 1/23

It seems to be coming and the law making as well as the law enforcing authorities should make preparations to meet the appeal to the psychic as a means to escape punishment for offenses against the written law. Either unconsciously or subsconsciously Stevenson gave a hint of the possibility of such a method in his "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." It might then have been foreseen, but it remained for this day, when all the faddist philosophasters and dilettante psychologists are talking of psychic manifestations, to bring forth the actual test. It came in a certain murder case the other day when a woman denounced a previous statement she had made by saying she had no recollection of it and that it must have been an expression from her subconscious self.

From this time forth prosecuting attorneys may expect to hear the blame for crimes laid upon unconscious and subconscious selves. It will only be a step away from the insanity plea to have some murderer or highwayman plead that it was not his present self who acted the crime, but the personality of some long dead criminal acting through him. Instead of alienists we may have in the future psychiatrists, psycho analysts and psycho therapists giving expert evidence on behalf of accused persons.

It might be, too, that it will become necessary to provide some sort of subconscious punishment for subconscious crimes. If it should reach this point one agonizing torture might be to compel the guilty to listen to the exposition of the psyche and psychic manifestations that would be given by some one of the amateur exponents. In such instances the hair of the dog ought to be more than good for the

FIVE WHITE MEN HELD FOR DEATH OF NEGRO

(Preston News Service)

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Jupe 22— Five white men are held in jail here in connection with the killing of John Lynman, a prominent Negro of Leoma, last Saturday night.

It is claimed that the men who live in Leoma surrounded Lynman's house and called him out under the pretext that he was wanted to help rescue a fellow townsman who was in impending danger. When Lynman stepped outside of his door a volley of shots poured into his body, killing him instantly. Considerable feeling is said to exist as a result of the cold-blooded killing, according to police officials.

"Howdy Judge"

By George D. Hay

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. 8-31-22

SANDY LYONS, whose keen eyes catch everything coming and going in the neighborhood of St. Joseph's Hospital, being a careful and righteous member of Capt. Will Lee's night relief, stumbled upon Charley Arnold late Tuesday night, shortly after Charley had stumbled himself. The result was a little ride with Ike Williams, the rotund driver of the black mariah, and a night's lodging in the city jail. Charley appeared before Judge Fitzhugh in city court yesterday afternoon, on a charge of being wrecked on a reef of stones, washed high by liquid corn.

"This feller didn't know whether he was sick or drunk," offered Sandy, with a little gleam in his eyes, as he presented the case. "He told me he took sick and creeped up on the steps of St. Joseph's Hospital, hoping that some relief might be found. I think he was drunk and from the looks of him right now, I don't believe he has come out of it yet."

"How about it, Charley?" asked the judge. "Thought you ought to go to the hospital? Kind o' felt the corn getting the best of you, eh?"

"I'll tell you how it was, judge, if you'll let me have a word or two. I was sick, sure enough. Mr. Lyons thinks I was drunk, but there ain't nothin' to it, I was sick as a mule."

"You mean sick from the mule, don't you?" the court asked.

"Aw shucks, what's the use!" gave up Charley in despair. "I reckon 'twas the drink I had."

"How many did you have?"

"Only one."

"That mule was a fast worker." Fine you $10."

"Whose prosecuting these two negroes?" the court asked the officer who arrested Grant Randolph and Mamie House for disorderly conduct.

"The girl's mother said she'd be up here, sure. She had him arrested for raising a rookus down at her house."

"What's the matter with you two, anyway?" the judge asked. "Girl, tell me about it."

"Yo' see, jedge, it's dis way. Grant has been livin' at ouah house for 'bout 8 months. Mamma an' him had a fight yistiddy an' she tole him to get out o' de house an' he wouldn't go."

"What's the matter with you, boy? Why didn't you go on and get out of there?"

"I wuz gettin' out, jedge. Fool woman wouldn't gimme no time. Anyhow, I ax hub fo' mah money whut I had paid in 'vance fo' bo'd an' she wouldn't give it to me, so I wuz jes nach'ly waitin' till she did, da's all. Dey wuzn't no trouble a tall, 's fuh 's I wuz conce'ned."

"Are you two sweethearts?" the judge asked the girl.

"Yassuh, we's been swecthahts fo' long time, jedge. I don't want him to leave. Mamma is de one whut's causin' all de trouble an' she is scahed to come on up heah an' face us, da's whut's de mattah."

"Go on home and behave yourselves, both of you. I'll dismiss the case this time. Go ahead and pay your board, boy."

"Yas suh, I'se way ahaid o' mahself wid dat."

"Caught this negro breaking around a corner on Main Street, your honor. It's a wonder he didn't kill a half dozen people."

"What do you think this is, an automobile race track, boy?"

"No, suh, I wouldn't think so," replied W. H. Wiggins, negro.

"Oh, wouldn't you?"

"No, suh. I wuz jes tryin' to get home; da's all."

"That was enough. Fine you $10."

"Picked up this negro at 2:30 this morning," said the officer who arrested Robert Russell, negro, for prowling. "Took him over to Sergeant Wilson at Barksdale and he had has name put on the docket. The boy said he was coming from his girl's house. He objected to the charge of prowling, your honor."

"And you put him on the docket over his objection?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'll declare. Boy, what did you stay so long for?"

"Well, yo' see, jedge, Henrietta an' me is fixin' to git mai'ed, an' o' cou'se us had to talk it all ovah. Da's how come I wuz so late."

"In the face of this sudden romance, I guess I'll have to let you go. Don't let them catch you out that way again, do you hear?"

"Uh-huh!"

"This boy has had a laughing jag on for 15 hours, judge. I don't know what it was he took, but it certainly did make him feel good."

"What's the joke, boy?" the court asked Oliver Nelson, negro.

"It's been so doggone long since I had some good, sho nuf red liquah, jedge, dat I caint get ovah it. I feeled mah wife, sho's yo' bo'n. She kep' a cussin' me out 'bout bein' a co'n whisky houn' an' all de time I wuz drinkin' some real liquah. Um-huh!"

"Did he raise any disturbance, Mr. Officer?"

"Nothing except that he has been laughing like a hyena all night.

"I don't want to take the joy out of life, but a laugh like that ought to be worth at least $10. Boy, call up your boss and tell him you're in trouble and it will take $10 to get you out."

And Oliver kept on laughing.

ARREST AGED NEGRO FOR SHOOTING FOUR

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala. 11-20-22

Sam Boswell Points Out to Police Richard Turner Who Is Arrested

(Special to The Advertiser)

TROY, ALA., Nov. 19.—It was a lucky thing that Sam Boswell, former Pike countian, but now of Coffee county, came to Troy Friday, and that he happened along Court Square at the right time. He recognized and pointed out to the police Richard Turner, a negro, about 65 years of age, who is wanted in Coffee county for shooting four young white men.

When Turner saw Boswell he began to amble away at a rapid walk, but the police were soon upon him.

When asked by Boswell if the pack of hounds put on his trail ever caught up with him, Turner replied that they did not. Turner has been here several days.

The story runs that Turner was going along the road in a wagon. He passed four young white men, one named Sellers, one named Harden and two named Jones. He did not speak to the boys, and as he passed by one of the boys he picked up a clod of clay and pitched it at the negro, hitting him on the shoulder. The negro is said to have remarked, "You'll never hit another negro," whereupon he picked up a gun from the wagon and leveled it on the boys.

They huddled together, each trying to protect himself. The negro pulled the trigger and three of the boys were hit in the face by the shot, one being hit in the arm. It is said that both loads of the gun were discharged. The negro is said to have abandoned his team and fled.

Two of the boys are said to have lain in the road for five hours, while efforts were made to save them, it being thought that they would die. It is said that they are yet in a serious condition. Boswell stated that two or three eyes were shot out and the boys are marred for life.

FARMER ACQUITTED

Montgomery Advertiser 11-22-22

Tom Farmer, a white man, was acquitted by the Court of Common Pleas Tuesday on grounds of self-defense after a hearing on a charge of murder. Farmer was charged with having killed a negro named John Cunningham in Boguehome recently.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

"Howdy Judge"

By GEORGE D. HAY

The Commercial Appeal 9-15-24

ED VICKERSON, a darky of the old school, whose tattered clothing and matted hair bespoke of wanderings in the highways and byways, was introduced to Judge Fitzhugh in city court yesterday by the officer who aroused him from a peaceful slumber in the rear of an old mill house on the water front.

"I'll bet you don't know where you are now, do you Ed?" the judge asked.

"Yassah, sho does. I'se in Mount Zion meetin' house, an' yo' is on de rost'om, fixin' to flay de sinnahs. Yassah, I knows wheah I is."

"How would you like to come up here and take the pulpit?"

"I reckon I kin lay 'em low ef yo' steps down. I'se been followin' de ways o' righteousness fo' 60 yeahs now. I has a message to put out, jedge.'

"Well, I'll vacate and let you have the pulpit, if you want it," mused the court. "By the way, what have you been doing lately?"

"Been makin' mah way back to Mt. Zion. I'se in de promised land right now."

"Poor old fellow," sighed the judge. "Sergeant, better let Dr. Drake look over him. He looks as if he has about reached the end of his journey."

"Yas, I has, ca'se I'se in Zion now," offered Ed, as he was led back into the jail.

"Of course, you didn't care whether the lieutenant searched your grip or not, did you?" the judge asked Archie Dacus, charged with violating the liquor law.

"Why, no, I told him that at the beginning. He stopped me when I was in a hurry to get to the train. It isn't that I object to being searched, but I was in a hurry."

"That wasn't the story he told me, judge," offered Lieut. Oliver. "He admitted to me that he had it hidden away in there."

"I didn't admit anything, judge," insisted Dacus.

"But you didn't mind his looking you over, of course?"

"No, certainly not."

"All right, now we understand each other. Fine him $25 and hold him to the state."

"Honey, how come you treat me so rough?" Susie Lee asked Henry Barker, after his hearing.

"Ca'se I don't love you no mo' woman," responded Henry.

"Who is she?"

"She aint you, da's who she is," was Henry's final answer, as Susie Lee walked away.

When Joe Fox, negro, brought his gal home the other night after the midnight ramble, he was at peace with the world. Ten minutes later he was nursing a battered head, a black eye and by some hook or crook his watch, a $20 fob and $27 in cash disappeared into the dark recesses of the night. Joe gathered up what was left of himself and called the police two minutes before they reached the house and arrested him for being in a said state of inebriation.

"I come in wid a pistol in he hand, jedge," offered Charley Fowler, "but I didn't use in which Joe's words couldn't do nothin' but knowin' Joe fo' a long time I nevah did see no sign dat he wuz gwine to use it. Ef us didn't have filled a

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he'd shoot me daid. She took a bottle an' laid him cold."

"Yassah, dey layed me cold," answered Joe. "Dey laid me cold an' tuk mah money an' mah watch. Dey highjacked me an' knocked me down. I nevah got so sick of a bunch o' niggahs in mah whole life."

"Fine you $25 for being drunk," ordered the court. "Looks like you bit off a little more than you could digest."

"Uh-huh, I gits fined fo' gittin' mah haid busted. Doggone."

"Yassah, I cussed him out. Sho did. Wouldn't pay me may dollah an' a half back, da's whut. Ax'd him a dozen times fo' it an' eve'y time he eases out of it." Clement Moore was exasperated.

"Didn't owe him no dollah an' a half," put in Will Barry. "Paid him 50 cents an' cut it down to a dollah long time ago. Tole him I wuz hahd up an' would pay him as soon as I could."

"What did you say to him?" the judge asked Will.

"Nevah opened mah haid. De officah kin tell you jes how 'twas, ca'se he come up jes as I wuz takin' all dat rough stuff of'n him."

"He was pretty good, judge," interposed the officer. "The big negro was doing the talking."

"Well boys, that'll be a 10 to one shot," ruled the court, as he fined Clement $10 for his $1.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI ISSUES PARDONS TO 2 NEGROES

Montgomery Advertiser 11-13-24

(Associated Press)

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 11.—Governor Lee M. Russell, of Mississippi who came here today to attend the football game this afternoon between the University of Tennessee and Mississippi A. and M. College, cut short his visit to Memphis at noon and hurried in an automobile to a point just below the Mississippi state boundary when a report was received that Lieutenant Governor H. H. Castel, acting as the state executive in the absence of the governor had issued pardons to two negroes now serving sentences on state prison farms.

Mont. Ala.

According to a telephone message received from Horn Lake, Miss., just below the Tennessee-Mississippi state line, Governor Russell notified prison authorities from that point that he was again on Mississippi soil directing affairs within the province of the state and instructed that executive orders from him only be obeyed.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Crime – 1922

Tennessee.

HIGHER EFFICIENCY IS SEEN IN POLICE WORK

Prove Homicide Percentage 38 Instead of 63.

Commercial Appeal

CRIME BROUGHT PENALTY

Memphis Scimitar

Department Had Successful Year in Arrests, Crime Solved and Stolen Property Recovered — Expect Deterrent Effect

Jan 1, 1922

A higher degree of efficiency in police work during 1921 has resulted, not in a decrease in crime, but in an increase in punishment. The deterrent effect of the past year's operations, it is expected, will be felt in a larger degree in 1922. Whether preventive policing will be confined in Memphis to the psychological effect of the certainty of punishment remains to be seen.

That this effect is operative cannot be questioned. The last months of the year have seen a startling decrease in major crimes. There has been no major highway robbery since August. In part this fact is due to the incarceration of the gang which was responsible for nearly all the major crimes prior to that month. The effect of the gang's downfall also has played its part in making Memphis a better city. Would-be imitators have stopped to think.

At the request of Mayor Paine a table has been prepared by Police Lieut. Earl Barnard, which, in a measure, disproves the charge, frequently made by insurance statisticians, that Memphis homicide percentage is the highest in the country. The record remains abnormally high, but has been reduced to slightly more than half the former figure.

Lieut. Barnard's record shows there have been 63 homicides during the year, inside the city limits of Memphis. The percentage is 38 for each 100,000 population. In Dr. Frank L. Hoffman's tables, as published annually in the Spectator, Memphis is credited with a homicide percentage of 63.4 per 100,000 for 1920. This would require 103 killings. Rough records of 1920, not included in Barnard's report, show there were 79 killings inside the city.

Of the 63 homicides, 19 of the victims were male whites, six female whites, 29 male negroes, and nine female negroes. There were 50 arrests and 16 convictions. Fourteen indictments are pending, nine persons accused are at large, four have been acquitted in criminal court, four have been nolle prossed, four true bills have been ignored. Only eight cases are classed as unsolved.

One White Goes to Chair.

One white male, J. S. Moon, has been sentenced to the electric chair, seven men, negroes and whites, have been sentenced to life imprisonment. One has been committed to the insane asylum. Seven slayers have been sentenced to serve terms ranging from one to 24 years.

A complete analysis of Lieut. Barnard's report will be printed Monday in The Commercial Appeal.

Figures on the value of stolen property recovered by the police are not available, but the department has a splendid record in this respect. The city's former reputation as the port of stolen property no longer is deserved.

At the head of the police department, an executive of the highest class, is Comissioner Thomas H. Allen. In March he succeeded John B. Edgar, whose work with the department had been highly successful. Allen has maintained the record of his predecessor. He has been a steady worker and has been a consistent advocate of modern methods in combatting modern crime.

Joe B. Burney, the veteran chief of police, through the year has given evidence of his intimate knowledge of his work. It is his habit to avoid publicity, permitting the credit for good work to go to subordinates, though frequently his hand has directed the work. Burney said yesterday that the department's success has been a result of the efficient personnel created during the year by the weeding out process.

During the years immediately following the war the police was forced to take such men as could be obtained. Recently, however, it has been possible to pick and choose and the force has profited.

Inspector W. T. Griffin, head of the detective division, is personally responsible for the detection of dozens of crimes and for the efficient conduct of his division. The quality of his work is known to all Memphis. Efficient aides to the chief are Lieuts. Joe Bishop, promoted from a sergeancy several months ago; Earl Barnard and Paul Waggener, superintendent of the bureau of identification. The bureau has been responsible for the identification of many suspects as criminals wanted in other cities.

The newest section of the department, the automobile bureau, detective division, has succeeded in reducing auto thefts during the month it has been in operation. A complete file system has been installed and a clerk is on duty at all hours to receive minute descriptions of stolen cars. Many cars have been recovered and several automobile thieves are penitentiary bound. Capt. Walter Hoyle was placed in charge of the bureau by the inspector, who declared, in making the appointment, that the captain is eminently qualified for the task.

Capts. Mike Kehoe and Will Lee, in command of the day and night uniform details, have been executives of high initiative. They are the keystones of the department, as the steady mass of police detail is in their charge. They are forced to decide on the instant what action shall be taken when a complaint is received of a murder, accident, robbery or petty theft. And their decisions are usually right.

Capt. Lee Boyles, in charge of the morality squad, is responsible for the comparative cleanliness of the city's streets. That bootlegging, prostitution and vagrancy has decreased is evident to the least observant. Professional gambling has practically disappeared.

He has worked in close co-operation with the women's protective bureau, of which Mrs. Anna Whitmore is the head, and with Mrs. Mathilda Wallace, police matron. The bureau and the matron have been untiring in their effort to help unfortunate women and to protect young girls. Every woman and girl brought into the station is given a heart to heart talk. The bureau located 78 missing girls during the year and has restored 69 women to their homes since June 1.

The newly appointed lieutenants, W. R. Ham and Ernest A. Oliver, are proving daily that the decision to use officers of higher rank than sergeants on the street was one of great wisdom.

Traffic problems, increasingly difficult of solution, are the work of Lieut. W. A. Herrington. Downtown congestion has been relieved 75 per cent, according to police officials, by rerouting street cars, but the problem of automobile traffic continues of grave importance and in time, no doubt, will require reconstruction of many downtown streets, establishment of parking spaces and other measures. The rank and file of the traffic bureau is highly efficient.

Twenty-five fatalities resulted from traffic accidents during the year. Carelessness was responsible for many of these. The traffic bureau is constantly trying to persuade motorists to exercise more care. Infractions of speeding and minor regulations, such as those governing automobile lighting, are being enforced as never before, in an effort to reduce accidents. The motorcycle men probably make more arrests than any other policemen on the force.

The daily burden of police work falls upon the ward patrolmen, sergeants, emergency men and special details. The rank and file of the Memphis force can be compared favorably with that of any other city. No Memphis policeman has ever failed in the emergency, though performance of duty often has led through death and danger. The sergeants are veterans, almost to a man. They are men of high purpose. Dozens of the patrolmen and emergency men are veterans of many years' experience.

A review of the more sensational crimes of the year proves beyond a doubt the efficiency of the department. Following is a brief synopsis:

Jan. 5—John A. Alexander arrested with five other alleged confidence men in local hotel. Extradited and convicted at Atlanta, Ga., for "million dollar swindles." Alleged to have been preparing swindles in Memphis.

Jan. 21—Ely Driver, negro, arrested for murder of Albert Stringer, negro, in Roddy's grocery robbery Jan. 15. Sentenced to life imprisonment.

Jan. 25—Walter W. Stass and Ed. Arnold arrested for theft of grips. Both are alleged to be notorious thieves. Convicted and sentenced.

Feb. 2—Police notified to investigate robbery of Keane & Taylor, New York brokers, of $468,000 Liberty bonds. Messenger was held up in Brooklyn while delivering bonds to customer.

Feb. 4—Five local men, a banker, druggist, jeweler, attorney and broker, arrested for receiving the stolen bonds. All indicted. Some nolle prossed, some acquitted; $166,000 of bonds recovered in New York.

March 22—Francis Patrick Morarity, alleged bank robbery, arrested for larceny of acetylene torches. Escaped for a time, but was recaptured, convicted, and is serving 10 years.

March 24—George Brown, alleged notorious bank robber, arrested. Returned to Covington, Ky., and sentenced to serve 10 years in federal penitentiary for stealing postal funds.

April 7—Jack Atkins murdered in W. Grilli's store, 1317 Latham Avenue, by highwaymen. William Thede convicted, other man at large.

May 7—Two pay roll men of Loeb's Laundry Co. held up and robbed of $3,000 pay roll. Later developments proved the "Red" Harriss gang was responsible.

May 12—Robert Chambers and Jas. Kennedy, alleged bank robbers, arrested after jumping $10,000 bond. Had been convicted and sentenced to serve five years in Atlanta penitentiary.

June 17—Noble Davidson, charged with murder of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Campbell with rifle in Court Avenue boarding house. Davidson sentenced to life term in penitentiary.

July 6—Valley Ice & Coal Co. pay roll man held up. No money obtained. Ascribed to "Red" Harriss gang.

July 11—Collins garage night man held up and robbed of automatic pistol and Buick automobile. Harriss gang.

July 19—Eugene Martin, negro messenger for Chisca Hotel, seriously wounded by bandits who robbed him of $2,560 in cash and $2,650 in checks, pay roll money. Bandits used Buick car stolen from garage man. Harriss gang. Checks were recovered after arrest of Harriss gang, when Harriss told Inspector Griffin where bag containing them could be found.

July 28—W. H. Riley, Jr., held up by Harriss gang. Nothing obtained.

Aug. 3—Malcolm Buckingham held up and robbed of $50 and Cadillac sport model car. Officer Mike Fannon robbed of $5 and pistol. Harriss gang.

Aug. 10—Harriss gang, using Buckingham automobile, in robbery attempt, poured volley into defenseless occupants of Ford Motor Co. pay roll automobile, killing Patrolman Polk A. Carraway and Special Officer H. A. Gamble. Police Lieut. Vincent Lucarini killed by posse by mistake. T. T. (Red) Harriss Orville and Jesse Jones and Edwin von Steinkirch, arrested and charged with murder after one of the most deadly bits of police work in criminal history. Inspector Griffin handled case personally. All four convicted and sentenced to serve life terms in penitentiary.

Aug. 12—Patrick Murphy Flannigan arrested for Memphis Enterprises hold-up, in which $3,500 was obtained from theater manager. Convicted and sentenced to serve 5-15 years. Alleged second bandit has been arrested and is waiting trial.

Sept. 1—Police Sergt. J. L. Bell brutally stabbed to death by prisoner resisting arrest.

Sept. 22—John C. (Tobe) Bauman and Arthur Keitel arrested by Capt. Hoyle and detail after all night vigil for murder of Sergt. Bell. J. W. Sneddon and James Peebles held as accessories to killing. All indicted and awaiting trial.

October—Several Main Street stores burglarized of furs and merchandise. Most of furs stolen recovered by detective division. Merchandise recovered by detectives and negro gang arrested. These burglaries were the only major burglaries of the year. They were cleared up in record time and most of the stolen property recovered.

Oct. 30—Albert Holland arrested for robbery of Bowers store and taxi driver a year ago. He posed as his twin brother but was identified through his finger prints.

Nov. 16—Mattie Howard, nationally known murderess, "Queen of the Underworld," alleged "brains" of all big bank robbery gangs, arrested by Inspector Griffin. Returned to penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., to serve 12-year term for second degree murder in killing of Joe Mariano, diamond merchant, in Kansas City.

December—Several "Bullet Row" shootings. Women shot men.

Dec. 28—Joe Lynch, alleged confidence man, arrested when his signature as "Charles E. Hall" on hotel register, is found to correspond with signature of man who, a year ago, swindled Ed Carter, Hot Springs, Ark., out of $28,000 life's savings. Arrest followed a year of investigation and patient waiting.

HOMICIDE RECORDS COMPILED BY MAYOR

Commercial Appeal

Third of Violent Deaths Had Beginning Outside of City.

2/17/22

TRUE SITUATION REVEALED

Thirty Years Since White Man Paid Death Penalty for Shelby County Crime, Mayor Paine Declares in Criticising Jurors.

Memphis is by no means as bad as sometimes represented with respect to homicides, according to disclosures made by Mayor Rowlett Paine, who, after six weeks' of thorough, painstaking work, has just finished compiling data obtained from every available source covering the subject for the year 1921.

That fully a third of the deaths occurring in Memphis last year, resulting from attacks or encounters, were precipitated outside the city, and mainly outside the state, is shown in the review. Superior hospital facilities here, the mayor says, brings regularly many injured people to Memphis who are beyond relief and whose deaths are credited to the city. It is in this way, it is shown, that statisticians in other sections of the United States gather the idea that Memphis should head the list of cities of her class in the number of homicides.

To be exact, there were 65 homicides in Memphis last year that should be classed as Memphis cases, and 31, or nearly half as many were deaths of people who were brought here from the outside and who died in local institutions.

Failure of Juries.

Mayor Paine states in his review that it has been 30 years since a white man has paid the death penalty for a crime committed in Shelby county, although many have been tried and proven guilty of first degree murder. He lays the blame to the failure of juries to discharge their full obligation. "It is hoped," he says, "that some modification of a strict jury law will be recognized by the higher courts so that men of courage and determination can qualify as jurors."

Liquor Not Responsible.

While the mayor believes that laxity of jurors is the chief cause of failure to prevent murders here, he also gives the result of his investigation into direct causes. He declares that the 1921 records do not prove that liquor was responsible for many of the homicides, as was the case some years ago, but cites immorality as the chief element. Men kill women, and women kill men, he shows, in increasing numbers. Domestic troubles and sex relations stand out prominently in many of the cases on record, it is shown.

No Racial Trouble.

A significant fact that interested the mayor was that there were few cases in which racial conflict existed. "Whites killed whites, and negroes killed negroes," the review states.

The mayor takes up the subject in

detail, giving the number of homicides for the year, reviews the arrests and trials, causes of the tragedies, sections of the city in which they occurred, weapons used, sex, nationality and color and other specific information.

The pardoning power is discussed, and conclusions are reached and expressed in a summary of the most important features.

The complete analysis by the mayor follows:

"The homicide record of the city of Memphis has often been the subject of much adverse criticism. In fact, statistics have frequently been quoted, indicating that the number of homicides in Memphis, per hundred thousand population, exceeds that of any other American city.

"Such a statement should at once challenge the attention of all law-enforcing officials of the city, and it has caused me to make a very exhaustive analysis of the homicides committed in Memphis during the year 1921.

"In making this investigation, I have had several thoughts in mind. In the first place, I wanted to ascertain definitely the exact number of homicides actually committed within the limits of the city of Memphis during the year 1921, so that I might be in position to criticize any unfair statement made about the city, and, furthermore, I felt that a thorough study of homicides, including the causes of the murders, the capture, indictment and the trial of those arrested, might be beneficial in ascertaining why Memphis has suffered from this unenviable record.

"In the course of this investigation, I have checked the records of the police department against the death certificates on record in the health department, for the purpose of finding out just exactly how many homicides actually occurred in the city of Memphis, and how many died in Memphis from injuries obtained elsewhere. I have then followed the activities of the police department, including the causes of the murders, their location, nationality of the murderer and the murdered, other matters incident thereto, and have also followed the cases through trial in the criminal court.

Number of Homicides.

"After very carefully checking the police records and the health department records, I find that 65 homicides occurred in the city of Memphis during the year 1921. Thirty-one other persons died in Memphis from injuries obtained elsewhere, the death certificates assigning homicide as the cause. Based upon our 1920 census figures of 162,351 population, 65 homicides means 40.003 per hundred thousand. Based upon the population as authorized by the census bureau for 1921, to-wit: 165,389—65 homicides indicates 39.3 per hundred thousand population. The latter is the basis upon which the record is ordinarily compiled.

"Because of the superior hospital facilities in Memphis, it is apparent that many persons are brought here for treatment, and when death ensues from wounds inflicted elsewhere, the death certificate of course gives the reason as homicide. The actual number of homicides occurring in the city of Memphis is entirely too large, and serves to place a stain upon the city, without our being charged with those committed elsewhere, who happen to die here. With the information now at hand, I will be able definitely to challenge any erroneous statement about the number of homicides which actually occurred in the city of Memphis during 1921.

Arrest—Indictment—Trial.

"Of the 65 homicides which occurred in Memphis during 1921, I find that 55 were solved by the police department. Of these 55 it appears that 41 were arrested. Three were exonerated by the coroner's jury, one policeman was killed by a murderer who was himself killed at the same time. Ten others were known to the police department, but not apprehended. Of the 41 arrested, 32 were indicted by the grand jury, two were exonerated by the grand jury, two were exonerated by the coroner's jury, one committed suicide in the city jail, one was dismissed in the city court, one double murderer was killed resisting arrest.

"Of the 32 indicted by the grand jury, 19 were tried, four nolle prossed, eight cases are still pending and one was declared insane. So that in the final analysis of 65 actual homicides occurring within the year, but 19 were tried, of the 19 tried one was sentenced to death, six were sentenced to life terms, one was sentenced to 24 years, one was sentenced to 21 years, two were sentenced to two to 20 years, two were sentenced to two to 10 years, two were sentenced to one to five years, and five were acquitted.

It will be observed that 10 murders were not solved, and that 10 other murderers, while known to the police department, were not apprehended. One result of this investigation has been the working out of a plan to keep the unsolved murders and uncaught murderers prominently before the police department.

"It is planned now that at frequent and regular intervals, a bulletin will be issued to members of the department calling attention to those unsettled or pending cases, with full information, so that efforts to catch the guilty parties will not be relaxed. The homicide squad will, of course, give its particular attention to these cases, but the proposed plan will draw each and every member of the departmented into close touch with the homicide squad, so that a persistent and continuous effort will be directed in each case.

"Attention is called to the fact that but one person received a death sentence, and his case is still pending on appeal to the higher court. In this connection, so far as I have been able to ascertain, no white man from Shelby County has paid the death penalty within about 30 years, although within that time, many, many cold blooded murders have been committed in Memphis and Shelby County by white men. I am convinced that one very, very serious trouble, and one of the contributing causes to the high murder record of the city of Memphis is the failure of jurors to discharge their full obligation. Until jurymen are selected who have sufficient courage and nerve to mete out adequate punishment when the evidence justifies it, there will not be the proper respect in Memphis for law and order.

"It is to be hoped that some modification of a strict jury law will be recognized by the higher courts, so that men with courage and determination can qualify as jurors. I consider the failure of juries to return the maximum penalty, when the evidence justifies it, as being one of the principal causes of the high murder record in the city of Memphis.

"Manifestly, it is highly desirable that trial of all cases should be had as soon as possible, and it is noted that there has been some commendable improvement along this line. The evidence can be presented in far more convincing style if the case is tried within a reasonable time, as an unusual delay tends to scatter the witnesses and perhaps to break down the character of the testimony, in some instances.

"This also calls to mind the thought that the police department should make an extra effort to assemble the evidence in each case in the most convincing manner, and to protect the witnesses from any intimidating influence. This is being given careful consideration.

Causes of the Murders.

"An analysis of the causes of the murders presents an interesting study. Twenty-five of the murders were caused as a result of immorality and illicit relations, including family troubles. Eleven were caused through robbery. One was caused by insanity. Three were caused through gambling. Four were caused through resisting arrest. One was an accident. Eleven were caused through disputes. One was the result of a gang attack, and in eight cases the exact cause is unknown. The most significant thing resulting from the study of the cause of homicides is the absence of drunkenness as a predominating influence.

"This is in striking contrast to the situation which existed in olden days, before prohibition became effective, when drunkenness and drunken brawls caused many, many killings. Many of the homicides occurred in the heat of passion, when people have become inflamed against each other and have decided to shoot it out. Again I repeat that if a sure and adequate punishment awaited the murderer in each case he would hesitate a long time before killing his fellow man.

Location.

"For the purpose of ascertaining in what part of the city a majority of the murders occurred, the city was divided into four parts. One part constitutes the uptown, close in, congested district, being bounded on the north by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, on the south by Broadway, or Railroad Avenue, on the east by Decatur Street. Another district was established north of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, another south of Railroad Avenue, or Broadway, and another east of Decatur Street. In the first mentioned, to-wit, the close in, uptown, congested district, 39 of the 65 homicides occurred. Sixteen occurred south of Broadway, seven occurred north of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and three occurred in the territory east of Decatur. Of the 39 in the close in section of the city, 14 occurred in the territory immediately adjacent to the passenger depots, several of these being attributed to robbery.

"This district also contains a number of negro settlements, which is perhaps one of the reasons why so many occurred in this particular section. It also develops that 25 murders were committed on public streets or sidewalks, 25 in residences, five in grocery stores, four in rooming houses, one in a bakery, one in a bootblack shop, one in a poolroom, one in a dry goods store, one in a passenger depot an done in a vacant lot.

"The unusually large number occurring in certain districts indicates the need for very close policing in such sections. Plans will be worked out to provide such additional patrolling as circumstances reflected by this analysis seem to warrant.

Instruments Used.

"In 54 cases pistols or guns were used—in most instances pistols. In six cases the murdered person was cut or stabbed, in three instances the skull was crushed, in one instance the party was strangled, in one case a blunt instrument was used. As should be expected, pistols were used in a great majority of cases. This suggests the importance of a continuous, aggressive campaign against pistol selling and pistol carrying.

"If a few parties are adequately punished for pistol selling, and a few others for pistol carrying, it will have a very salutary effect upon the community, and especially upon those who are disposed to engage in such unlawful practices. If pistols are not sold and if pistols are not carried, naturally the opportunity to use them in committing murder does not exist.

Nationality, Sex and Color.

"It developed that 14 white Americans were killed by white Americans, four white Americans were killed by unknown persons, four white Americans were killed by negroes, five negroes were killed by white Americans, four negroes were killed by unknown persons, 31 negroes were killed by negroes. One Syrian was killed by a Syrian, one Italian was killed by an Italian, one Mexican was killed by a negro. This analysis indicates that racial issues were not involved, as in most instances white parties were killed by white parties, and negroes were killed by negroes.

"It also developed that three white women killed white men, nine negro women killed negro men, five white men killed white women, seven negro men killed negro women, one white man killed his wife, two negro men killed their wives. One white woman killed her husband, six negro women killed their husbands. This killing of one sex by the other emphasizes the fact that the principal cause of murder in Memphis last year was immorality and illicit relations, together with family troubles.

Disregard of Police Orders.

"Three regular policemen were killed in the discharge of their duties and three persons were killed by policemen—one being killed by a night watchman. In a measure, this reflects a disrespect for constituted authorities. Policemen, duly uniformed and in the discharge of their duties, should command respect and their orders should be obeyed. No person has any reason to offer any resistence to police orders, unless he be guilty, as he has nothing to fear. England seems to have the lowest murder record of any country, which is reflected in the fact that a uniformed policeman is at all times supreme in that country.

Pardons.

"A short time ago a man was tried for killing a policeman. The evidence indicated very clearly that it was a willful, deliberate and cold-blooded murder, and the cause was given as a gang attack. The case was properly prosecuted in the criminal court, the evidence seemed conclusive, and yet the defendant was given a sentence of 10 to 20 years.

"In this instance the jury was responsible for failure to return an adequate sentence. If this case from now on follows the usual procedure, the murderer will be sentenced to the penitentiary and in a short while strong pressure, coupled with some political influence, will be brought to bear for the purpose of obtaining a pardon for the murderer.

"The first time that the people of Memphis know that a pardon application has been presented will be when they see the murderer walking the streets of Memphis a free man, as no opportunity is given the public at large to be represented for the purpose of properly opposing such indiscriminate use of the pardon power.

"When a petition for a pardon is presented to the pardon board but one side of the controversy is heard, that being the petition of the convicted party, supplemented by influence and pressure from various quarters.

"The public, against whom in a general sense the crime was committed, knows nothing about the pardon application and therefore is given no opportunity to be heard in opposition thereto. Such procedure is not conducive to the orderly, decent conduct of governmental affairs and does not make for the proper respect of law and order.

"In every case when a pardon is applied for publication should be required in the county wherein the crime was committed, so that the public and those who are interested in seeing that justice is done may be put on guard and have the opportunity of resisting applications, save in extremely meritorious cases. Pardon procedure of this kind is one of the very serious factors which makes for a high murder record in the city of Memphis. Often the sentence at best is not adequate, and when that sentence is shortened by a pardon a gross injustice is done to the community at large.

Conclusion.

"After this very careful analysis I have reached the following general conclusion: The police department should be continually aggressive in the effort to solve each and every murder and to apprehend each murderer, by keeping the unsettled cases prominently before the members of the department.

"In other words, it is not sufficient that the department should be aggressive for a short while after the murder has been committed; but, on the contrary, it must continue its efforts most diligently in the effort to solve each and every murder.

"The police department should also exercise the greatest care in the preparatoin and presentation of the evidence, and offer every possible protection to important witnesses. The police department, of course, has a multitude of things claiming its attention, but there is nothing of greater importance than that of obtaining sufficient evidence to assist in the proper prosecution of those charged with murder. The police department should carry on a continuous and vigorous campaign against pistol selling and pistol carrying.

"The criminal courts should make every effort to hasten trials of all parties guilty of pistol selling, pistol carrying, attempt at murder and murder, and extreme care should be exercised to see that the nolle prosse procedure, and the practice of withdrawing prosecution is not abused. It sometimes develops that a party who has been attacked by a would-be murderer, prefers to drop the prosecution, but as the offense has been committed against the state, it is not fair nor proper that the guilty party should be allowed to go unpunished. Prosecution of a vigorous and aggressive nature should be had in each and every case.

"The pardon procedure should be changed, so that it will be increasingly difficult for those sentenced to obtain pardons after having served a short time.

"In many states, statutory rewards are offered for the capture of murderers. It might be desirable to have such a law in Tennessee, with the understanding that the rewards should not be payable to police officers of the city, state or county.

"Finally, and of supreme importance, juries must understand that upon them rests, in large measures, the responsibility of seeing that the laws are porperly enforced, and that there is a wholesome respect for law and order.

"When it is known that criminals of all classes will be dealt with vigorously and persistently, with adequate punishment being given in each and every case, it will have a splendid effect in deterring those disposed to commit crimes of various kinds. Juries are drawn from the great body of citizens. They represent the community in a very definite manner, and they must assume their proper measure of responsibility for the enforcement of law."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
DEC 15

Crime – 1922

Oklahoma

BOY, 13, SENTENCED TO DIE IN OKLAHOMA

Will Be Electrocuted for Murder of Woman.

McALESTER, Okla., Oct. 14.—Elias Ridge, 13-year-old negro boy, who arrived at the state prison here last Sunday, is the youngest person ever sentenced to the electric chair in Oklahoma. Instances where one so young has been executed in this country are few.

Much discussion has been brought about in the state and many opinions have been published both for and against the boy's electrocution.

Ridge was given the death sentence by Judge A. C. Brewster of Pryor, Okla., after the boy had plead guilty to the murder of Mrs. George Adair, near Pensacola, Okla. Friday, November 17, is the day set for the execution.

The boy is slightly more than five feet in height and weighs 105 pounds. The murdered woman was 30 years old and weighed 180 pounds. She was at her farm home when the boy attacked her wtih a knife and after a fierce struggle, beat her to death with an iron bar.

The killing occurred on the afternoon of August 8, when Mrs. Adam's husband was absent and she was alone with her two children.

Says Pig Was to Be Reward.

The boy seemed willing to be questioned and told his story without hesitation. Only the tremor in his voice indicated the strain and terror which he tries hard to suppress.

When asked why he had committed the crime, he replied that his brother-in-law, Hardy Smith, had told him to do it, and had promised to give him a pig which belonged to Smith and to which Ridge had taken a great liking. Other things also had been promised him by Smith, according to the boy's statement. Smith, he said, also had agreed to stand by him and "get him out of trouble if the law got him." Smith has been convicted as an accomplice and has received a life sentence, according to prison attaches.

In telling of his flight after the murder the boy showed a scar where a buckshot from one of his pursuers pierced his ear when he refused to come out of a thicket in which he had been surrounded.

Sought By Mob.

On the night after the killing, Ridge was taken to Vinita. About 11 p.m. a mob of 1,000 men stormed the jail and it was only by the shrewd work of Sheriff Burchfield of Mayes County and Sheriff Ridenhour of Craig County in spiriting the hunted boy away to Tulsa that violence was prevented.

It is thought the necessary legal proceedings will bring about a stay of the execution and hence executive clemency in the case will probably not be asked of Gov. Robertson during his term of office.

In the 14 executions in the state, the youngest person so far to die in the electric chair was Eli Thomas, a negro, 21, from Leflore County. The oldest was Steve Sabo, 50.

Crime – 1922

Ohio

CINCINNATI O POST
MARCH 23, 1923

18TH WARD CLEANUP

Negroes Urge Carrel to Assist in Community Movement

Copy of a resolution urging removal of disreputable characters from the Eighteenth Ward were awaited Thursday by Mayor George P. Carrel. The resolution was adopted by the Negro working people's Conference, meeting at George st and Central-av Wednesday night.

Carrel was requested to appoint a committee to work with two negroes in investigating conditions in the Eighteenth Ward.

According to Carrel, police records show bad negroes in that district are being arrested constantly and sent to jail.

COLUMBUS O JOURNAL
JULY 4, 1922

Negro Gets Maximum for Insulting Woman

One negro was given the maximum penalty yesterday in municipal court for insulting a white woman, and the case of another on a like charge postponed for a later hearing. Clyde Robinson, 22, of Long and Seventeenth Sts., drew a 30-day workhouse term and $50 fine, for insulting Mrs. Nora Bennett, 597 Gay St., near her home on two occasions. Corbin Wilson, rear 307 Highland Ave., pleaded not guilty to having abused Miss Laura Gay, of 109½ N. High St., Saturday night at High and Maple Sts., and will be tried Thursday.

Crime – 1922

Pennsylvania

COLUMBIA PA NEWS
APRIL 10, 1922

Negro Assaults White Girl.

Charged with assault upon a young white girl, Leon Thomas, alias Leon Beales, aged eighteen years, colored, was arrested at Farquhar park, York, Saturday night after a chase by Plain Clothes Officer Sweitzer. The young negro has been charged with assault upon Esther Baublitz, thirteen year old daughter of Jacob Baublitz, 404 West Mason alley. The attack is said to have been committed about 8:30 o'clock Saturday night.

Crime — 1922. PENNSYLVANIA

LYNCHINGS OR MOB VIOLENCE

Student Theme Presented in the Junior Dental Class University of Pittsburgh

Student Theme Presented In The Junior Dental Class, University of Pittsburgh.

(Editors Note) After publication, in the Pittsburgh American, last week of an article claiming that a student in the Dental School had presented a paper defending lynching, we were accused of untruthfulness in the presentation of the news. This week we are presenting extracts from this paper. We admit some minor errors. We said that the paper was read in the Senior Class when as a matter of fact it was the Junior Class. We think that the public will see from the extracts given here that we did not state the matter as strongly as we might have.

We further take the position that the Dental School of a University is not the place for the discussion of such a question. For the reason that no one in such a class, not even the instructor, is competent and qualified to give authoratative opinions. Any member of the class may hold personal views on any question but when it is a matter of class-room discussion no worth while opinion can be put forth. In a class in sociology or political science the instructor is trained and competent to guide the discussion, and the students having been through a certain course of training are in a position to discuss constitutional law and social problems in an intelligent manner. We feel that this paper was an insidious piece of propaganda to help spread hatred and discrimination among young men of the North that might be otherwise inclined.

"There has recently been introduced into our House of Congress at Washington D. C., a bill by Rep. Dyer; The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. It is upon this resolution that I will speak.

The taking of a life by mob violence is something with which the South has been polluted ever since the importation of inhabitants of Africa took place some 150 years ago. There is a cause for it just as there is a cause for everything else. Check this cause and you have checked all. Where we have rape we will have lynching.

Just say the anti-lynching biil and it sounds O. K., but analyze it and consider what it proposes to do and blooi—its all wrong.

Time has long been pending for a like bill, but not introduced because congress had no authority to take such a step, and even now it seems as though congress will take the authority in spite of the 14th amendment.

In every state that a lynching has occured a state law was violated. The passage of a federal law is just one more law to break that's all.

But putting it the vernacular, 'What's the use?' The laws of every country are based upon the spiritual law. In Christianity we base it upon the laws of God. The Ten Commandments. If man goes so far as to tresspass these laws, what status constitutional or unconstitutional can be passed not to be broken. Yes what's the use?

Seemingly the law isn't of much value to a furated mob who demand justice. The bill is folly in the face of all these things. The passage of the Dyer bill is just another law that will not prevent, nor even tend to suppress that which it hopes to prevent, will be unconstitutional by the 14th amendment.

I dare say the advocates of this bill are badly misinformed as to the race question, otherwise they would not propose it. People of the North do not understand the situation in the South. The Northerner who all his life has been ied to believe that the people of the South were unjust to the colored race. The Negro is safe-guarded in his property rights by laws and the courts. He is not accorded social equality with the white man and he never will be. It is this abortive condition to which he is lead to aspire by vicious agitators.

Senator Lankford of Georgia said:- 'Life becomes unbearable to the man whose daughter has been outraged. The father and his neighbor are pushed onward to vengeance. There is no fear of the law, death or hell. They are helpless to turn aside from their mission.'

Within a short time the North will also be compelled to grapple with the proposition. Your destiny of population will lessen your exposure to rape the chief cause of lynching,but the question of social equality will vex you.

When a virtuous female has suffered tortures of rape, would you have her suffer further humiliation by being dragged into court? If you understood all of this then you would understand the spirit of the mob.

Much howl has been raised as to the manner a mob will resort to, to lynch a party, but as to the individual himself it isn't as bad as it may seem. Death is death when it comes no matter in what form or fashion.

And so it is when a man is put to death he is relieved of a lot of suffering and the more horrible the death the greater the awe to those who earn of it. Therefore the Southerners so called horrible tactics of lynching is to warn others who would commit atrocious crimes that demand lynching."

N. B. This paper has been condensed for publication but the wording is the same as that used by the author. There has been no distortion nor is the meaning of any phrase or sentence changed by virtue of being removed from its content.

Crime - 1922

South Carolina

Killed Man In Defense Of Home; Jury Seeks Pardon For Smith

East Knoxville Sentinel

5/11/22

York, S. C.—For the first time in the history of South Carolina, a white jury today gave a Negro the benefit of the "unwritten" law, which is universally recognized in the South whenever the sanctity of a white man's home is invaded. Frank Smith, who shot and killed Jay Jackson, because the latter had broken up the happiness of Smith's home, was found guilty by the jury in general sessions court and given a sentence of twenty years in prison. Immediately after the verdict was rendered, however, the jury signed a petition asking Governor Cooper to commute Smith's sentence to one year.

John Anderson On Trial For Murder Of John Westfield

Henry Rhodes Gets 15 Years For Criminal Assault—Guilty Pleas

Although the trial of John Anderson, negro, charged with murder in connection with the killing of John Westfield was well under way when sessions court adjourned yesterday afternoon, the greater part of the morning was spent in hearing pleas of guilty.

With the opning of court a sealed verdict of guilty was received by Judge Sease in the case of C. R. Wright, youth charged with helping James Jones steal two bales of cotton from the latter's father, Bud Jones. Because notice of appeal was filed by the defendant's attorneys, neither Jones, who had pleaded guilty to the charge, nor Wright, were sentenced yesterday.

Henry Rhodes, aged white farmer of near Greenville, charged with criminal assault upon a young girl, was found guilty with recommendation to mercy after the verdict had been directed by Judge Sease in accordance with the agreement between Solicitor David W. Smoak and J. Frank Epps, counsel for the defense. He was then sentenced to be imprisoned for 15 years.

When the sentence was pronounced, Rhodes threw his arms into the air and exclaimed, "Thank you judge, thank God.", and left the room waving good-bye to his family who were assembled in the witness box.

Dave Harrison, negro, plead guilty to the charge of larceny and was sentenced to serve one year at hard labor.

Will Neal, negro, plead guilty to the charge of breach of trust and received a like sentence.

Clyde Hill plead guilty to the charge of housebreaking and larceny and received a like sentence.

John Bryson, white man, charged with assault with intent to ravish, was arraigned and the case set for Wednesday of next week.

ANDERSON ON TRIAL.

The trial of Anderson was begun after the dinner hour and continued through the afternoon without interruption. The state rested about 5 o'clock after examining six witnesses and two witnesses for the defense were heard before court adjourned. While details in testimony were at times contradictory, the account of the shooting tallied in all more important points. It was the purpose of the state to show that Anderson shot Westfield on account of jealousy of his attention to a woman, while the defense contended that Westfield was killed by Anderson as a means of self-defense.

Close attention was required to follow the accounts of the shooting given by the negro witnesses on account of the fact that two John Westfields, and several other Johns were connected with the case. In order to distinguish who said or did things related to have happened at the scene of the shooting, witnesses were forced to use the terms "brown John Westfield," "black John Westfield," and state with painful exactness the full name of the subject figure. Because of this fact examinations were lengthy and painful and humorous at times.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Crime — 1922. North Carolina.

THREE HIGH POINTERS CAPTURE NEGRO WHO IS IDENTIFIED LATER

NEGRO SPIRITED TO GREENSBORO JAIL BY THREE CAPTORS

Man Was Located On the Road In the Vicinity of Winston-Salem

IS TAKEN TO RALEIGH

Negro Was Positively Identified By Girl Whom He Attacked

After he had been positively identified by the white girl as her assailant, a negro, who said his name was Will Davis, was rushed to Greensboro early this afternoon and placed in Guilford county jail for safe keeping on a charge of attempted criminal assault on an 18-year-old white girl of Randolph county. Three High Pointers, A. S. Mason, John Lyles and Lee Staton, captured the negro at a small grocery store near Winston-Salem, and brought him to the home of the girl, who positively identified him as the man who attacked her on the old Thomasville road late yesterday afternoon.

It was learned in a message received from Greensboro this afternoon that the negro will be taken to Raleigh on the 4:15 o'clock train to be placed in the state penitentiary to await trial.

The capture of the negro was the result of clever detective work by the three High Point men, who were being highly commended this afternoon for the splendid part they took in the search for the girl's assailant.

Mason said that he, Lyles and Stanton drove for several miles out from Thomasville towards Winston-Salem. When they came to a bridge they found that it had been partly washed away. A negro came along at this time and told them that he had seen a negro going up the road who answered the description of the one wanted. This revived the hopes of the High Pointers, they braved the stream and resumed their chase for the black.

About two and a half miles from Winston-Salem they found the negro standing near a store eating crackers. Mason sprang upon him without the use of a weapon, and told him to come with him. He at first resisted, but when he found that Mason and his associates would stand for no foolishness, he accompanied them.

Mason said he placed the negro in the foot of the automobile, and rushed him to the home of the girl. Then he drove around the outskirts of High Point to avoid the crowds. He then rushed the negro to Greensboro for safe keeping.

Davis is said to have told the authorities at Greensboro that his home is in Charlotte, and that he was en route to Winston-Salem to begin work. He said he spent last night in Lexington. He denied having any knowledge of the crime.

An armed posse of several hundred men continued to scour the woods today in search of the negro who late yesterday afternoon attempted criminal assault on an 18-year-old white girl of Randolph county. High Point was quiet this afternoon following the disturbance last night when a mob of more than 1,000 men crowded into the city jail and threatened to lynch three negroes held as suspects in connection with the attack. Local citizens sworn in as special officers pushed the mob back, and it dispersed early this morning.

The attempted assault was committed on Florence Reddick, daughter of the late June Reddick, at her home on the old Thomasville road about five miles from High Point in Randolph county near Prospect church. The girl was walking along the road when the negro sprang upon her. He failed to accomplish his purpose, according to her statement.

News of the attack spread throughout this section of the state, and in less than an hour hundreds of men and boys with shotguns, revolvers and rifles gathered on the scene, and began a search for the culprit. The arrests of five negroes followed, and High Point officers soon faced a rather unique situation when a mob formed and made an effort to take the negroes from the jail here.

After several hours of pushing and jamming in the Northside fire station house, and many sneers at the negroes in the cells, Mayor John W. Hedrick appointed 30 High Point citizens as special officers, and invested in them the authority to protect the lives and property of other citizens here. The special corps of officers immediately began pushing the mob to the front of the building. After every man had been placed outside, the doors were fastened and the men soon disappeared from the scene.

On Duty All Night

All night long the 30 citizens remained on duty at the police station ready to answer any emergency call that might be received. It is said that several of the special officers were members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Without uttering a word, the officers shortly after 5 o'clock this morning placed the three negroes in an automobile and rushed them to the Guilford county jail at Greensboro for safe keeping. There they will be kept with the other two negroes for further developments. It was being planned to take the girl to Greensboro for identifying the negro.

In the meantime officers and citizens are leaving nothing undone in their efforts to bring the guilty negro into the arms of the law. Blood hounds, which were brought from Granite Quarry last night, trailed the negro for several miles until this morning at 4 o'clock when the dogs were taken off the trail. The hunt was resumed at daylight, and a search was still being made for the culprit, when the last reports of the search were received in High Point.

Persons who have seen the negro are of the opinion that one of the five held in Greensboro is the assailant of the Randolph ounty woman. Although the five negroes answer the description given by the girl there are some difference in appearance and character to cause the belif that the real assailant has not yet been placed behind the bars. However, officers and citizens are not letting up in their vigorous search for the negro. They are scouring every nook and corner of he county of Randolph, and parts of Guilford, and if the negro is in this section of the state he will in all probability soon find himself under the arms of the law.

Officer Foils Mob

The story of how Chief of Police L. W. Blackwelder foiled the mob is interesting. Chief Blackwelder and several citizens went to Thomasville in search of the culprit. While stopping at a gasoline filling station they saw a negro who answered the description of the one wanted. They promptly seized the black placed him in an automobile and returned towards High Point. As the automobile bearing the officers and the prisoner passed the home of the girl members of the crowd searching the woods immediately demanded that the machine be brought to a stop The car was halted.

With pistols, shotguns and all kinds of deadly weapons in their possession, Chief Blackwelder was told to turn the negro over to them. The officer refused to do this, remonstrating with the angry crowd. He told them that he was taking his man to High Point for the purpose of identifying the negro suspect. This met the approval of a few of the men standing nearby, and they consented for him to pass on. However, before he had driven his automobile a great distance, the mob reconsidered its decision, and started out in pursuit of the fleeing machine. Chief Blackwelder did not stop in High Point, but drove his car to Greensboro, where he placed the negro in jail for safe keeping.

While in Greensboro, the police chief was notified that there was a mob gathering at High Point. He immediately returned to this city and found upon his arrival that several hundred angry men had gathered in the jail and threatened to lynch three negroes incarcerated there. These three negroes were brought here after being takn from a passing freight train near Thomasville.

"Get Him!" Shouts Crowd

"Get him! Get him!" shouted the angry mob as it gathered in the city jail early this morning. "We want that negro, and we are going to have him."

Chief Blackwelder exerted every

(Continued on page four)

NEGRO SPIRITED TO GREENSBORO JAIL BY THREE CAPTORS

(Continued from page one)

effort to calm the excited men who had undoubtedly gathered there for no other purpose than that of lynching the negro. He told them that the guilty negro had not been found, and that the ones held in jail are innocent.

The words of the police chief did not satisfy the mob, and they demanded that the chief tell where the other prisoners were being kept. Chief Blackwelder then stated that one was taken to Raleigh, and the other was taken to jail in Salisbury.

The conversation grew more intense. As the chief attempted to quiet the excited men, they began to jam their way more than ever into the fire station house where the city jail is located. The chief pleaded with them to have order.

"Those fellows there are undoubtedly innocent, and it would never do to take one of their lives," the chief said. "I promise you that they will be kept in jail, and that not one of them will get away if it requires all the patrolmen I have to carry out that promise."

But still the chief could not stop the mob. They crowded into the jail, around and on top of the cells where the negroes were begging for mercy.

Mayor Hedrick arrived on the scene, and swore in special officers. Sheriff D. B. Stafford and his heroic deputy, Mike Caffey, of Greensboro, also were summoned, and spent several hours in High Point to quell any riot that might be started. They left the city about 2 o'clock this morning for Greensboro.

Crowds In the Search

Reports were received at the police station this morning that another mob was being formed at Thomasville, and that the members had stated that they would march into High Point and take the prisoners from the jail. However, investigation by county authorities showed this to be a mistake. It is thought that this report was started when it became known that large numbers of men had gathered with bloodhounds at the scene of the attack, which is between High Point and Thomasville.

Persons gathered at the scene, it is believed, were there to assist officers in the search. Several hundred automobiles are said to have been parked along the road from late yesterday afternoon until early this morning. Other cars were found in that section yesterday afternoon.

News of the attempted criminal assault reached High Point shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It spread rapidly to every nook and corner of the city, and soon hundreds of men were hurried to the scene in automobiles. Immediately after their arrival they took up the search and were still at it today.

Attacked On Highway

According to the story told by the girl, she was walking along the main road, passing through a wooded area when the negro suddenly came upon her. She said he spoke to her and she also spoke. Suddenly and without warning the negro grabbed her by the throat, and taking her in his arms pulled her into the woods near a stump. The girl said that after the negro had choked her almost into insensibility he left her on the ground and returned to the road to get an umberrlla, which she had dropped during the scuffle. While he was gone the girl, according to her own story, ran to the road and threw up her hands. She was car

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 15

ying a bottle of medicine in he hand, having gone for it at the hom of her sister. The girl fell to th ground, and was picked up an taken to her home by L. R. Loflin and W. K. Reid, of Denton, wh were returning from High Point.

Messrs Loflin and Reid, who sa the girl when she came out in th road, stated that they thought sh was drunk. When she fell to th ground, however, they saw some thing was wrong, and they immedi ately hurried to her rescue.

A rela ive of the girl said he sa the negro shortly after the attac but he knew nothing of it. He sai he did notice that the negro was i a hurry as he cut across the swamps going toward the Southern railroa tracks. Learning later of the attack he ran to a telephone and called fo county officers. Chief Blackwelder members of the local police depart ment and an Enterprise reporte were among the first to reach th scene.

Officials today commended Hig Point citizens for the stand the took in opposing mob rule by offer ing assistance last night.

It was reported today that mor than 300 Ku Klux klnasmen hav been assisting in the search for th negro.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Crime—1922

New York

AMOS SCOTT, DR. TINDLEY AND LUTHER BODDY

Luther Boddy is a criminal. He is a dope fiend. He committed murder, and ran amuck attempting to commit more. He is a danger to the community, and the proper place for him is behind prison bars. No matter what his color or condition, he threatened the lives and property and safety of men, women and children, black as well as white.

Wilmington Del. Advocate 1/21/22

Amos Scott is a magistrate, a dispenser of justice, who has taken a solemn oath to protect the lives and property of the city in which he lives. In order to do that, to keep his oath, he must see that criminals are put behind the bars where they belong. If he fails to do that he has broken his oath, and endangered the lives of the community, black as well as white.

Dr. Tindley is a minister of the gospel, a man of God, whose duty it is to set the example of respect for law and order, for decency and purity. As the head of a church of four thousand souls, who look to him for guidance, temporal as well as spiritual, and as a law-abiding citizen in the community, it is his plain duty to set the example of protecting the lives and property of the citizens, black as well as white, by assisting in placing criminals where they can do no harm.

These are self-evident facts, and only those persons whose minds are tainted by the miasma of a morbid ingrowing race consciousness can see in the actions of Magistrate Scott and Dr. Tindley in apprehending Luther Boddy anything save the plain duty of decent, law-abiding citizens, who wish to do good to the race. It is to be supposed that the colored people who voted for Amos Scott did so because they expected him to reflect credit upon the race—not because they expected him to shield Negro criminals. It is to be expected that the members of Dr. Tindley's church are proud to keep him because he speaks fearlessly against wrong wherever he sees it. Those morons who are writing threatening anonymous letters to Magistrate Scott and Dr. Tindley are a disgrace to the race which Mr. Scott and Dr. Tindley are endeavoring to lead in the proper paths.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New York Times 1/21/22

Negroes Who Talk Most Unwisely.

Nothing could be more ill-advised—more likely to excite hostilities and confirm prejudices against all negroes—than is the course which some of them have taken since the arrest of Boddy, the murderer of the two detectives who had him under arrest. It is to be hoped, and almost with certainty can be assumed, that these misguided representatives of their race are only a small minority of it, but they are making themselves audible and visible by treating Boddy as though he were a martyr to persecution and oppression, and their very worst mistake is that of condemning, instead of praising, the two Philadelphia negroes who proved their good citizenship by capturing the criminal as soon as they knew of his arrival and turning him over to the proper authorities for trial. By so doing the two gave their race an excellent opportunity to remove Boddy's crime from the racial domain by expressing appreciation of what they had done.

Instead, there is foolish and vicious talk about "betrayal" and threats of vengeance on the "traitors." There would have been some excuse for this, or at least some explanation of it, if capture for Boddy had meant lynching, or was likely to mean it, but, as the event has shown, it meant nothing of the kind. The man has had and will have fair treatment, a fair trial, with all the privileges and immunities that the law accords to any man under accusation of murder; and if he is convicted, it will be as a murderer, and not at all as a negro.

Whoever, in such circumstances, manufactures or pretends a grievance is inviting the persecution of which he falsely complains and he is exciting in weak minds just such blind rage as moved the half-crazed Frank Whaley to shoot the policeman Motz. Even under the terrible provocation that Whaley gave them, and in spite of the fact that they would have been held blameless if they had shot him down, the policemen who saw Motz killed spared the murderer's life, and he too will have a fair trial with [illegible] the law observed.

No more than any other social group can negroes afford to identify themselves with their criminals. If they do it they will pay a heavy penalty, and if they start a racial war its only end can be their infinite injury.

THE N[illegible] AND THE LAW

(L[illegible] Ky. Times)

In a single [illegible] the New York World two news items relative to the American Negro [illegible] enforcer. Nature and environment, especially in country life, have given to the American Negro 'great physical strength and a simple heart,' and both of these fit naturally into the task of apprehending offenders against society.

On the first page of the newspaper is a photograph and article about Magistrate Scott, a Philadelphia Negro, who courageously arrested Luther Boddy, the New York Negro who had killed two detectives. Scott, 60 years old and former pugilist, entered a cheap lodging house where the murderer was enjoying his first sleep for three days, poked a pistol into his belly and called on Boddy to surrender. Boddy did so, declaring, "I would have got you if you didn't have the gun because I had two in bed with me." Scott then aided a policeman to deliver the slayer to a police station.

He is described as a large man and a Republican leader in the Negro districts of Philadelphia. By all accounts the magistrate is a first-rate American citizen.

On an inside page of the World of the same date a dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., relates that a six-foot four-inch, 250-pound Negro by the name of Arrington has been appointed a deputy prohibition inspector. He was promoted from the Wheeling police force because he had single-handed arrested more bootleggers than all the other policemen on the force had arrested all other offenders on all charges. The article further declares that Arrington has never drawn a gun except to shoot automobile tires and has made his arrests with his hands. "Not a word has ever been breathed against his integrity," continues the dispatch, "while many white men in the law enforcing departments have been dismissed for collusion with bootleggers. The appointment of any other Negro to police or prohibition departments would stir race feeling here, but this is not true of Arrington."

The Times finds these two articles very grateful reading. They reveal certain inherent qualities of the African race in America which poverty and ill-treatment and false city life have done much to stifle in the Negro's heart and body. But deep down they are there. And any race which possesses them is a good race, indeed.

ARRESTS IN 26 CITIES INCREASED IN 1921

New York Times 1/21/22

Anti-Saloon League Explains, However, That They Were Fewer Than in 1917.

Statistics made public yesterday by the Anti-Saloon League of New York show that in twenty-six cities of the State there was an increase last year in the total number of arrests for intoxication as well as for all causes, as compared with the preceding year, but a decrease from the number of arrests in 1917. The automobile is charged with having played an important part in the increase in crime.

"The 1921 figures," says a statement from the League, "show a decrease in the total arrests since 1917 in eighteen out of the twenty-six cities (not including New York and Ogdenburg where figures are not given) and a decrease in arrests for intoxication in all cities (including New York) but one—Yonkers. In 1920 Newburg alone showed an increase in arrests for intoxication.

"A separate study made of twenty-four cities included in the twenty-six shows that while in 1917 under license 39.1 per cent. of the total arrests in these twenty-four cities were for intoxication, only 24.1 per cent. of the total arrests in 1920 were for drunkenness and that figure fell to 23.3 per cent. in 1921.

"There is an increase in the total number of arrests in many of these cities in 1921 as compared with 1920. One must not forget, however, that number of motor vehicles is constantly increasing and a great percentage of the arrests is due to violations of the traffic regulations. To what extent this is responsible may be judged by the City of Yonkers, where out of a total of 4,506 arrests reported in 1921, 2,089 were for speeding.

"The 310 arrests in Yonkers for intoxication as opposed to 200 in 1920 were due to the jacking-up of local authorities by the campaign for prohibition enforcement carried on under the Yonkers Plan, which threw the light of publicity on the illicit traffic and led to official activity.

"The outstanding feature of this study in police records for arrests is that since prohibition crime has decreased to a startling degree in three-fourths of the cities selected for this study. In short, while figures for 1921 generally show an increase over 1920 due during the first part of the year to the breaking down of enforcement and due the second part of the year to the reaction against lawlessness and greater official activity, still the 1921 arrests for all causes and for intoxication in most instances are far below those of 1917."

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
JANUARY 20, 1922

Another policeman met his death yesterday at the hands of a Negro assassin, without rhyme or reason. Boddy, who killed two detectives, will endeavor to escape the electric chair by pleading emotional insanity. One of the most disgusting spectacles is the effort of a woman writer in one of the chief daily papers to picture Boddy as a refined, educated Negro, whose sole preoccupation is to obtain a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost."

MITCHELL'S SLAYER SEEN IN MONTGOMERY

Woman From Lowndes County Who Knows Negro, Reports to Officers

New York Times 1/21/22

William Johnson, negro, sought as the murderer of Dr. Lawrence Mitchell of the Steep Creek community in Lowndes county last Saturday, was reported at the sheriff's office as having been seen on a truck in Montgomery Wednesday. The report was made to the sheriff's office by a woman who said she knew the negro and recognized him on the truck.

In response to the report, members of the sheriff's force started an immediate search for the truck, which was said to have turned into the Selma road. The search was unavailing, however. No trace of the motor truck or the negro supposed to be Johnson could be found.

Numerous rumors have drifted into the sheriff's office from one source and another since the killing and the escape of the slayer, but none of them have produced any tangible clues as to the whereabouts of Johnson. Nevertheless, these reports have been persistently investigated in the hope that they might lead to the apprehension of the murderer.

Reports that Johnson may be in concealment in Montgomery or environs have failed to materialize in the location of the negro. There is considerable doubt among the officers who have traced out these reports that the murderer is hiding in Montgomery.

Early Wednesday deputies from the sheriff's office investigated a rumor that Johnson was hiding in the swamp in the lower part of Montgomery county. The officers were unable to find any clue to substantiate such a report, although they went to the scene and conducted a search.

The police are also investigating the reported presence of the negro in Montgomery.

NEGROES WARN FOES OF ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

Demand Republican Party Keep Its Pledge, and Issue Appeal to the People.

New York Times 6/24/22

(The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its thirteenth annual conference in Bethany Baptist Church, Newark, yesterday, took a fling at the Republican Party and pledged the Association membership to "punish" those who oppose the Dyer Anti-lynching bill, and issued a "declaration" to the American people.

"The Republican Party has always received the bulk of the negro vote; the Republican Party is in power; the Republican Party has promised by its platform and its President to pass the Dyer bill," the state ment said. "Unless the pledge is kept we solemnly pledge ourselves to use every avenue of influence to punish the persons who defeat it. We will regard no man as our friend who opposes this bill."

The conference called for the "freeing of Haiti and by that act restore liberty to the black man and self respect to the white." The Association wants the negro to organize so as to wield a maximum of political and economic power for the good of the race, and compel economic justice and the full enforcement of the Thirteenth Amendment.

The Association calls upon all citizens to co-operate in urging the passage of the Dyer bill, the destruction of peonage, the restoration of Haiti and the breaking down of caste.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

The Boddy Case

New Republic 2/1/22

SIR: There are several phases of the Boddy case that should make New Yorkers look to themselves a bit,—that is, to the municipal government that they must stand sponsor for. I hold no brief for the accused man,—nor, in part of what I shall write, am I concerned with his color. Rather do I want to speak for all poverty-burdened, alien, defenceless folk whom we persecute, torture and sometimes kill by our "legal" machinery. I want to hold up to my fellow Americans the mirror wherein they can see a certain type of their unjust, unAmerican and unChristian selves. I want to show them the other side of the Boddy case which is like unto many other criminal cases, be the accused white or black.

Boddy said: "In New York City what they mean by taking you to the station house, means to kick you round for two or three hours; and I had that done to me several times." The point is many absolutely innocent men and women, black and white, can say that same thing! It is the vicious "Third Degree" that this man had experienced and that had had such an effect on him that he "saw red" and added another to the crimes for which society blames *him*, to the exclusion of itself. He knew that many a man had been killed by the "Third Degree," and he simply struck first. He was a coward. Yes, but what about the police officials who use the virtue of their place and power to torture and maim certain of the hapless persons who fall into their hands? He is a murderer. Yes, but how about the officials who, in cold blood, have carried their torture beyond the physical endurance of their helpless victims? Not only New York City but the country must face this question of the abuse of citizens under arrest and this matter of murder under the sanction of law! Are not we who fail to condemn this persecution, not to speak of those who applaud it, are we not cowards, too?

Boddy said, also: "Why should I always be beat up for nothing?" It is not alone as a Negro that he must so speak. The alien, the friendless, the feeble-minded,—he who is merely "different," has to ask, all too often, this same pitiful question. And society has no answer to it. Does this not show that the "Boddies" are not wholly to blame and that there is another side to every tragedy such as the one we are considering?

"Boddy's extradition," says one of the reports, "his trial, conviction and execution will be accomplished in record-breaking time." Yes,—and why? Because he has no money and no influential friends and because he has a black skin! A European once said to me: "Justice(?) in your country can be bought like a pound of cheese." That is not the worst of it. "Justice" is, in truth, regularly sold to the rich and it is as regularly denied to the poor, the oppressed and the alien. Who is there to disprove this? The best one can say is that there are exceptions to this oft-made charge—but they are not so many that one feels much like bragging about them. But to take the particular case of the Negro. Has not the time come when every lover of justice must ask himself, "can it be that the region in which the colored man, generally speaking, is bound to be denied justice, can it be that that region is widening?" If the Negro was the only one to suffer from such a state of affairs, there might be some inhuman enough to acquiesce in it; but injustice, like hate, is a two-edged weapon: it halts the progress of the people or the country where it obtains as much as it does the individual or the racial group against which it is directed. The Boddy case furnishes not so much an opportunity to damn the Negro (and thereby lower ourselves) as it does an opportunity to consider seriously our own shortcomings; that is to say, those of our hired men whom we appoint or elect, and for whose unlawful and unAmerican acts we are, before God, responsible. It gives us the chance not merely to convict a murderer, but to demand of ourselves what part society has had in the evolution of that murderer; and, in the case of this young Negro,—what share the "law" may have had in the particular crime for which he must stand trial. It puts up to the white American the question whether the black American has not more against him, than he has against the black man.

Shall we not all of us who profess to be decent and fair-minded citizens recognize this matter of criminality in official positions,—particularly the criminality of the "Third Degree"? Shall we not arraign ourselves, together with the Boddies that such criminality helps to make?

New York City. BLANCHE WATSON.

County Republicans Adopt Anti-Lynching Resolution

Committee of County of New York Unanimously Approve Declaration by Ansorge Urging Senate to Pass Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill

New York Age 6/24/22

A resolution denouncing lynching and approving the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, now pending before the United States Senate, was offered by Congressman Martin C. Ansorge of the 21st congressional district, New York, to the Republican County Committee of the County of New York at a meeting on June 15, and it was unanimously adopted by that body. A similar resolution was adopted the previous night, June 14, by the Republican Club of the 13th Assembly District, when presented by Congressman Ansorge.

The preamble to the resolution recites the provision of Amendment XIV to the Federal Constitution that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor deny equal protection under the law to any person within its jurisdiction. Statistics are quoted showing that 3,432 lynchings have occurred in the past thirty-three years, of which 2,713 were Negroes.

Declaring that lynchings are the work of lawless groups and that in many States there has been consistent failure to provide adequate protection to Negroes accused of crime; that lynchings have been tolerated, if not actually encouraged, the lynchers going unpunished; that said States by failing to grant protection to its Negro citizens have denied to them the equal protection of its laws, Congressman Ansorge read the resolutions as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the Republican County Committee of New York, City and **State of New York, hereby** condemns as a blot upon the fair name of America the practice of lynching in certain of the States of theh Union; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That said County Committee hereby expresses its approval of the Federal Anti-Lynching Bill, known as Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, which has passed the House and is now awaiting action by the Senate; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, President of the Senate of the United States, as a memorial to that body to promtly concur in the action of the House on said bill; and that a copy of these resolutions be also forwarded to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader of the Senate; to Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the sub-committee on the Anti-Lynching Bill of the Senate Judiciary Committee; and to Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Senator Wiliiam M. Calder, members of the Senate representing the State of New York."

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDAR
DECEMBER 9, 1922

MORE HOMICIDES THAN EVER.

The homicide rate in 28 American cities with a total population of 20,000,000 was 9.3 per 100,000 in 1921 against 8.5 for the five-year period 1916-1920. This rate is the highest of which there is record.

The rate in New York city is 6.2. There is an increase of 1.2 over the rate for the five-year period preceding, but the metropolitan homicide rate is nevertheless below that for the whole 28 cities considered. Chicago has a rate of 11.8, an increase over previous records, and St. Louis a rate of 17.2.

In the southern cities included in the return the rate is high, Memphis 56.8—which is a decline from its rate for the five years previous! —in Nashville 35.1. These figures, which reveal a large Negro death rate by violence, are scandalous. But there is no explanation in the large Negro population for homicidal violence in Chicago greater than in New York, and even New York makes a sorry showing compared to Boston, which had 3.2 killings per 100,000 last year.

Banton Frees a Negro Held for Murder, Says Racial Psychology Belies His Guilt

New York Times 7/15/22

District Attorney Banton in General Sessions yesterday got Judge Talley to release a negro charged with first degree murder on his own recognizance because of the prosecutor's knowledge of negro psychology. William Caine, the negro, of 265 West Forty-seventh Street was arrested last January on suspicion that he was Luther Boddy, the youthful negro who shot and killed Detective Sergeants Francis J. M. Buckley and William A. Miller in the "Little Africa" section of Harlem.

Detectives who knew Boddy eliminated Caine from that crime, however, but he was held on a charge of carrying a pistol. Later he was indicted for murder in the first degree in connection with the killing of Charles Johnson, a negro janitor, at 161 West 140th Street, during the hold-up of William Belkin, in which the robbers got away with $800. That killing took place the night Boddy slew the two detectives, and Caine was arrested in a nearby cellar.

In asking for Caine's release on parole the prosecutor said:

"I do not believe this defendant committed this crime. He did not have a cent in his pocket when he was arrested two hours after the hold-up and murder, although it is charged that he took $800. Moreover, he was in the vicinity of the crime, shabbily dressed and sober.

"I was born in the South, and I think I understand the psychology of the negro. I am willing to say right now that I do not believe that Caine would have been near the crime or that he would have been penniless or shabby if h was the hold-up man.

"The man was ready to go to trial in April. He had been positively identified by Mr. Belkin as the murderer. I [illegible] satisfied of his guilt and ordered Assistant District Attorney Brothers, who wasn't convinced he was guilty, either, to make an investigation. The inquiry revealed absolutely to my mind that he was not the man who committed the murder."

Caine did not know of the District Attorney's contemplated request. When Judge Talley asquiesced in Caine's parole on the murder charge, Caine turned to the prosecutor and exclaimed "Thank God, young marster; thank God!"

New York

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

New York Times

It is a dark picture that a committee of the American Bar Association draws of the United States: 9,500 "unlawful homicides" last year, and in ten years the killing of 85,000 persons "by poisons, by the pistol or the knife, or some other deadly instrument." The committee says: 8-12-22

The criminal situation in the United States, so far as crimes of violence are concerned, is worse than that of any other civilized country. Here is less respect for law.

However, as to crimes which "indicate the dishonesty of the people, such as larceny, extortion, counterfeiting, forgery, fraud and other crimes of swindling," the United States is rated as more moral than "any other of the large countries of the world." This is a sweeping statement, perhaps in the nature of a consolation prize. Reverting to homicides, the committee says what no one will contest: "The means provided in the United States for coping with crimes and criminals are today neither adequate nor efficient." Parole and probation laws are often lamely administered, bail abuses are common, dilatory procedure in the courts is common. The practice in some States of making the jury the final judge both of the law and of the facts the committee condemns as "absolutely subversive of a government of law." Congress is urged to enact laws to prevent lynching and mob violence.

The first thing which it is urged should be done to check homicides is to regulate possession of the pistol. More than 90 per cent. of crimes of violence "are committed by the use of pistols." Laws prohibiting the carrying of firearms "work to the benefit of the criminal rather than the law-abiding citizen." The American Bar Association committee recommends that the manufacture and sale of pistols and of cartridges and ammunition be prohibited, "save as such manufacture shall be necessary for governmental and official use under proper regulation and control." Such legislation is really impracticable. The criminal would still find means of obtaining the revolver, or he would resort to knife and bludgeon. The householder would be left without defense. Such a law would have to be Federal, even as an experiment, and Congress would be reluctant to act. England, where homicides are rare as compared with the United States, has no prohibitions of that kind. In the County of Cornwall, it is said, there has not been a murder for eighty years. Even in London the total is small. The remedy seems to lie in a fearlessly punitive administration of justice, in severe and uniform statutes restricting the possession of firearms, and in educating the American people to respect the law.

Papers Distort Simple Arrest And Make It Appear Race Riot

Plain "Drunk and Disorderly" Becomes Outpouring of Mob, With Calling of Reserves, Etc., In Reporter's Imagination

New York Age 8-12-22

The daily papers on Monday morning, August 7, carried a sensational story, topped with flaring headlines, to the effect that Patrolman Dan Carroll of the West 135th street police station, had been assaulted and severely beaten by a crowd of one hundred Negroes after he had arrested Thomas Johnson, 29, of 529 Lenox avenue, for smashing beer bottles on the sidewalk and in the gutter at 137th street and Seventh avenue; that Patrolman James Carter, coming to his assistance, received similar treatment; and that police reserves had to be called out.

Investigation by THE AGE disclosed the fact that there was absolutely no foundation for this story, and that it was the product of some reporter's vivid imagination, based on the simple fact that Patrolmen Carroll and Carter had arrested Johnson, who was alleged to be drunk and creating disorder on the street.

The imaginative story also created a cabaret at corner of 137th street and Seventh avenue, where none exists, and other thrilling but equally false statements were added, evidently for the purpose of showing that Harlem police need to be strenuously active in performance of their ordinary duties.

The simple fact is that Johnson was drunk at 139th street and Seventh avenue on Sunday morning, and was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct. He was fined $10 by Magistrate Smith in the Washington Heights Court, when arraigned later in the day.

RICHARDSON ARRESTS 3 ITALIAN BURGLARS

New York Age 9/23/22

Officer George R. Richardson, one of the colored officers of the 38th Precinct, distinguished himself on Saturday morning, September 16, when he arrested single-handed, three Italians whom he apprehended as they were trying to make an entry into the cellar of a drug store at 2098 Fifth avenue, southwest corner 129th street.

On duty at 137th street and Fifth avenue, Officer Richardson was found by Harry Gross of 2 West 138th street, who is employed as night switchboard operator in the apartment house building in which is located the drug store, and told that three suspicious characters wer prowling around the building. Hastening to the scene, the officer saw the men trying to jimmy their way into the cellar, using a pair of large pliers a Stilson wrench, a two foot jimmy, illuminating their work with a large flashlight.

When they saw the policeman approaching the three men ran to an automobile which was in waiting and attempted to make a getaway. Richardson, a tall fine-looking fellaw, showed his nerve by immediately jumping to the running board of the machine and putting the three men under arrest.

These men, who gave their names and adresses as Frank Falcaro, 2409 Beaumont avenue, Anthony Di Francisco, 2365 Lorillard place, and Joseph Bernava, 2274 Washington avenue, all of the Bronx, were held in $5,000 bail for examination on Wednesday, September 20, under charges of attempted burglary and unlawful possession of burglar's tools.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Crime — 1922

New York

SOMETHING ABOUT JUSTICE.

THE Chicago Examiner finds somewhat "depressing" the demonstration that was staged in a colored church in New York incident to the funeral of a young negro murderer by the name of Boddy, who was executed on Labor Day. It is said that as many as 30,000 colored people visited the undertaker's establishment after the body had been taken there, and the church where the funeral services were conducted was packed to the door.

LOUISVILLE KY POST
SEPTEMBER 11, 1922

Of course the Chicago paper is right in deploring such a demonstration in "honor" of a criminal in whose defense not one word can be said. Boddy had been in the New York penitentiary for a crime of violence. The prison authorities unwisely paroled him to give him "another chance." On the streets of New York at night he met two detectives and he killed them. He paid the only possible penalty for his terrible crime, and it was a perversion of race loyalty to attempt to exalt him after he was gone.

But there is something more to this story and something that the Chicago paper has evidently forgotten. After Boddy killed the New York detectives he managed to get out of New York. A description of the fugitive was sent to all the large cities, and in the end Boddy was tracked down and arrested in Philadelphia by a Philadelphia peace officer who happened to be a colored man. There is a good deal to show that Boddy might have gone scot free had it not been for the exertions of this colored peace officer in Philadelphia, and that incident must be remembered in any discussion of the maudlin performance at the Boddy funeral.

The New York incident should not, however, be permitted to pass by a simple reference to the creditable deed at Philadelphia. The demonstration at the Boddy funeral was exactly what the Chicago paper said it was, "depressing." Unquestionably the negro is entitled to justice in the courts, but the law-abiding members of the race should ask for nothing but justice. And justice is justice. Justice calls for the punishment of the colored criminal just as clearly as for protection of the law-abiding colored man in all his rights.

PASSING OF THE COUNTY JAIL

THERE IS TO BE no more jail in Cook County, Ill., the county in which Chicago is situated. A survey just made by the Chicago Community Trust, at the request of the county commissioners, recommends that instead of a jail (the "least human of all our institutions," Dr. Kirchwey, head of the Trust, calls it) there must be substituted a "house of detention merely for the purpose of holding accused persons for trial. A man is not adjudged guilty except by a jury of his peers; he may be, and often is, accused when innocent. Why put him in jail and fix a stigma on him for life?" Frank D. Loomis, secretary of the Community Trust, writing in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago) quotes a saying that "the only remedy for the county jail is no jail." This, he goes on, does not mean that there shall be no way of holding persons accused of crime until they can be tried. It means that we need a new system, and that is the recommendation of Cook County survey. He continues:

"The Survey recommends that the name 'Jail' be abolished and that there be established in its place an institution to be known as the 'Central House of Detention.' The very change in name implies a wholly different character of institution, and it is doubtful if the character of the institution can be changed without a change of name. The terms 'jail' and 'jail-bird' are inseparably associated in the public mind—the one implies the other.

"A House of Detention should be used for purposes of detention only. Persons convicted of crime should be promptly sent to the proper penal institutions. A House of Detention should be a *house*, with rooms, not cells; with windows and light and air; with ground outside, and possibilities for useful work and wholesome recreation; there should be opportunity for education and moral improvement of the inmates. 'It is here that opportunity presents itself for the last time perhaps, to turn back this tide of human derelicts into the ways of decent and honorable living.'

"If the size of the population in the house of detention increases, a new house in the same enclosure can easily be built. Each house should be of simple and relatively inexpensive type of construction. Provision for numbers of inmates in different houses can be expanded or contracted without great difficulty. A relatively few cells only may be provided for individuals who prove untractable or dangerous.

"The traditional type of jail permits none of these things. Its monumental character is fixt in steel and stone which can not be changed. It is extravagant—it must be built large enough to provide for all possible expansions throughout the life of a building of such a character—such a building, costing in our larger cities many millions of dollars, ought to last a hundred years or more. When its single cells are full, two or more prisoners must be confined in one cell; if any cells are empty, the law's delays are made convenient—the cells will soon be occupied."

Another element urged by the Survey as a reason for the temporary type of institution is the fact that the conceptions and methods of treatment of prisoners are undergoing rapid changes. These are certain to affect both the size and character of the institutions to be needed. Some of them are suggested in the questions that follow:

"May we not hope for greater efficiency on the part of the police, which will reduce the present large numbers of persons needlessly arrested? Will there not be improvements in the bail-bond system and extensions of the principle of probation so that many poor but reliable persons now held in the jail may be released on bond or on their own recognizance? Will there not be reforms in the administration of criminal justice so that the period of time awaiting trial will be greatly reduced? Is there not likely to be a growing sentiment in favor of allowing those who must be held in public institutions awaiting trial to do useful work which will support themselves and even help to support their families?

"A large, monumental type of structure would not permit these changes and one of two things would happen—the reform would be thwarted or the building would be relegated largely to disuse. In view of these considerations, the Survey unqualifiedly recommends the temporary type of institution.

"The Survey makes two other major recommendations which are in harmony with the central recommendation. It recommends that there be a separate detention house for women entirely distinct from the main institution, in which all women now held at the various police stations as well as at the jail, shall be held while awaiting disposal of their cases in Police or Criminal Courts. It recommends that there be a separate detention house for boys between the ages of 17 and 20, inclusive."

THE RISING TIDE OF MURDER

Literary Digest

WHAT IS TO BE DONE about the tragic fact that there were more murders in the United States in 1921 than ever before, and that the rate is steadily increasing? Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician for one of America's largest insurance companies, writing in *The Spectator* (New York), tells us that the rate for twenty-eight of our largest cities was 9.3 per 100,000 last year, as compared with 8.5 in 1920. The murder rate in 1900 was 5.1, and it has been increasing ever since, according to Dr. Hoffman. Meanwhile, observes the New York *Journal*, the birth-rate falls and the natural death-rate also increases.

New York City

In eleven of the twenty-eight cities which furnished statistics, there has been a decrease in the homicide rate, notes the Springfield *Republican*, but the figures as a whole, in the opinion of the Rochester *Post-Express*, are nothing less than scandalous and appalling. The Southern States as a group stand at the head of the list, with New England at the foot, the Providence *Journal* finds. Southern papers blame their large negro population for their high rank on the homicide roster. Certainly, as the New York *World* remarks, "no other country on earth exhibits such a record." "Criminal homicide is increasing," explains the New York *Evening Post*, "in the face of two factors expected to lessen it—Prohibition and the new immigration law." Continues *The Evening Post*:

12/23/22

"It is evident that our social environment, with its violence of temper and disrespect for law, is the chief cause of our high murder rate. Take away the crimes due to drink and those due to the presence of unassimilated foreign-born, and the total would still be shocking compared with that of the best European countries. One reason is the readiness with which punishment is evaded in America. The Chicago *Tribune* has compiled careful figures showing that in 1916 the United States had 8,372 criminal homicides, in 1917 it had 7,803, and in 1918 it had 7,667; the total executions for these three years were 115, 85, and 85, respectively.

"We make it easy for the most dangerous men to get deadly weapons and difficult for the hangman to lay his hands on even those most clearly guilty of murder."

Dr. Hoffman rebukes the newspapers for giving so much space to murders, and advocates rigid control of the sale of dangerous weapons and poisonous substances. And while many editors agree that such control should be exercised, they also remind us, to quote the Baltimore *Sun*, that "murders will continue to increase as long as criminals can take advantage of the technicalities that encumber the judicial system." "The effective remedies," in the opinion of *The Evening Post*, "lie in a stronger social insistence upon discipline and order, a strengthening of the police of these cities, and a reform of the criminal court procedure." As the Boston *Herald* points out:

"Edwin W. Sims, who gained a national reputation by a three years' study of crime in Chicago, shows that on April 1, 1920, there were 135 persons indicted for murder and awaiting trial in the city, and that 104 of these were at liberty on bond. He showed that in most cases so much time had elapsed since the indictments were found that evidence had been lost, witnesses

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had disappeared, successful prosecution had been rendered very difficult. At once a number of judges volunteered to try criminal cases in an effort to clear the murder docket. Twelve of these indicted persons were hanged and twelve sent to the penitentiary for varying terms, some for life. What was the result? A decrease in the murder rate of 51 per cent. instantly followed."

"Yet if little is said and done, the reason is probably that no one knows what to do," explains the New York *World*. Continues this paper:

"Capital punishment is evidently not in itself a sufficient deterrent; Prohibition has not helped; the war can not be blamed for the increase was constant before 1914. The growth of huge cities and the cheapening of life by modern industry can not be held the sole cause. Nor, tho there are more murders among negroes than among whites, does the clash of races in the South explain the general condition, since twelve of the seventeen cities showing a change for the worse in 1921 are in the North."

But while causes of the increasing murder rate are being discust, says the New York *Globe*—

"There should be added the increasing congestion in cities without corresponding provision for play facilities, the improved opportunities for escape lying in the greater size of cities, the availability of motor cars and other means of rapid transportation, and the disturbed economic condition of the last few years.

"We shall have to study these factors carefully and act decisively on the knowledge which will undoubtedly come from honest investigation. Already it is evident that court procedure can be improved, that stricter laws governing weapons and poisons can be passed and enforced, and that a healthier public opinion can be encouraged. But we shall make a grave mistake if we limit ourselves to these measures, which are perhaps more regulatory than remedial. Crime is often of social origin, and the social changes of the last twenty years have been great. Cities must face the new problems which greater populations bring—housing, transportation, education, play."

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EV
NOVEMBER 1, 1922

WHY CRIME INCREASES.

A jury in a New York City court, last week, acquitted a Negro murderer who, according to the testimony, had slain his victim, a white man, in a brutal manner and without provocation. The jury gave credence to the improbable story of the crime as told by the accused man.

Judge Alfred J. Talley, who presided over the court, was shocked by this verdict, which he denounced as a miscarriage of justice, and said to the jury:

"This kind of a verdict makes futile the efforts of the Police Department and the prosecuting officers in their efforts to protect law-abiding people.

"There were 8,500 homicides in this country last year, and, as it was declared at the meeting of the National Bar Association in San Francisco, that is the average in the last ten years. No other country in the world has a record for such shocking lawlessness, and the reason we hold the world's record in crime, and particularly in murder, is because juries render verdicts of this kind."

There is an alarming increase of violent crime in this country all the time, especially of the crime of murder. It is in evidence here in Delaware as elsewhere.

While murderers are convicted in our courts, it is very seldom the convictions are of murder in the first degree, the punishment for which is death. The scaffold in Delaware has long been in a state of inactivity notwithstanding one or more murder trials are held at almost every term of court in New Castle county.

Here we have a serious situation. Is not the proper remedy plainly suggested by the situation itself?

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Crime-1922

Mississippi

BREWER RAPS RUSSELL.

Resents Governor's Use of Name in Statement.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
2/8/22

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Feb. 7.—Ex-Gov. Earl Brewer, left Clarksdale tonight for Greenville, but before his departure dictated the following open letter to Gov. Lee M. Russell:

"Lee M. Russell, Jackson, Miss.:

"Sir—I note in an interview you gave out last night to the press that you used this language: 'The list of leaders with whom she has counselled would be too long. Suffice it to say that ex-Gov. Earl Brewer of Clarksdale was one of the first she counselled with, and she says he referred her to this man, Tom Foster.'

"I desire to say that during my four years' term in office and during the time that has elapsed since, you were busily engaged in trying to build up your political fortunes by maligning and slandering me, and since I went out of office six years ago I have been at home in Coahoma County, Mississippi, attending to my own business.

"I have not taken any hand in your affairs. I did not support you for governor, and you are aware of the reasons that impelled me as a patriotic citizen to vote against you. I did not believe that you were a friend of the people of the country or that the state's good name would be preserved by your elevation to the highest office in the state.

"Besides, I did not approve the manner of campaign you were conducting. I did not like to see a levee contractor living in Adams County suddenly endeavor to snatch the county out of your opponent's column and added to yours and then see his contract increased several hundred thousand dollars without advertisement. It smacked too much of taking several hundred thousand dollars out of the pockets of the taxpayers and paying a political debt.

"I did not like the disgraceful conduct that was pursued by you in the pardon of the negro, Goldsby. I did not think it added to the good name of the state when your campaign manager and secretary was compelled, under outraged public sentiment, to return a part of the funds received from this negro for procuring his pardon.

"And, just as I thought you would do, all the institutions of the state have been loaded up with a lot of political satellites until $50,000 per year could be sheared off the payroll of each institution without at least hindering its efficiency in its service to the public, and you have raised the taxes on the backs of overburdened taxpayers of the state until they are groaning under a load of taxes unsurpassed by the blackest days of carpet bag rule.

"And, as I was afraid you would do, you have disgraced this state and debauched its institutions and dragged the name of our glorious state into slime and infamy. And, while I regret as much as any citizen in the state to see this done and to see you, the governor of the state, having his fusses and quarrels like a negro with his concubines, I will be pleased if you will let me live the life of a private citizen and keep my name out of your slime and infamous debaucheries.

"I will not sit silent and let you poison the minds of the people of Mississippi with a lot of infamous falsehoods that I am taking any hand against you or your administration or having anything to do with it whatever.

"When the poor little girl who was the victim of your perfidy came and consulted me, as a lawyer, I simply told her that it would not be good for her or her interests for me to represent her, as it would give you an opportunity to howl that I was persecuting you as a political enemy, and that I must respectfully decline to have anything to do with the matter, directly or indirectly, and I have never mentioned the matter to any person, except some persons who mentioned it to me. And last night when a newspaper correspondent called me up over the telephone I simply replied that I had no connection with it whatever.

"I do not know whether her statement is true or false. However, I have not much respect for a man who says that 'When I first saw this woman in the year 1918 she was in the midst of a piece of blackmail against a high and honorable citizen of this state and was going from house to house and from citizen to citizen telling her shame in a case similar to this, and was then charging a distinguished citizen with the same dirty charge with which she charges me.'

"I repeat, I have not much respect for a citizen who upon his first acquaintance with this sort of blackmailer would after that take her into his employ and into his home, and then when she complained to the courts of the country that she had been ruined by him, turn loose a tirade of abuse against her, and then, in defense of his own cowardly conduct, drag the fair name of his own wife into the defense with him, by publishing over his own signature this statement: 'My wife and I tried to befriend this outcast and unfortunate wretch, and this is the reward for our aid and good will in her troubles.'

"I am still of the opinion that a man who will do that is unworthy to be governor of a great state. So I will ask you kindly hereafter, in your rows with your fair lady friends, to please keep my name out of it, for I will assure you I do not deal in that sort of business.

"Yours truly,

"EARL BREWER."

SEVEN MURDER CASES ON CRIMINAL DOCKET

5/21/22

Mississippi Supreme Court Will Call Cases.

Commercial Appeal

JACKSON, Miss., May 20.—Deputy Clerk W. J. Brown announces that the criminal docket of the supreme court will be called next Monday, Division A sitting. There are on the docket seven cases of murder, three carrying death sentences, and four life sentences; a life sentence for rape; two cases of manslaughter and four for assault with intent to kill. The capital cases will be called en banc. There are 19 cases involving violation of liquor laws.

The docket will be called as follows:

Bill Boyd, Sunflower, manslaughter, seven years.

Ben Pickens, Sunflower, murder, death.

Garrard White, alias Wright, Sunflower, murder, death.

Mary Stewart, Sunflower, accessory after fact, two years.

J. E. Tate, Alcorn, manufacturing liquor, two years.

Rich Wiley, Alcorn, burglary and larceny, one year.

Less Butler, Lawrence, liquor in possession, $400 and 30 days.

Varice Bosarge, Jackson, assault and battery with intent to kill, two years.

Ben Borsage, Jackson, selling intoxicating liquor, $500 and 90 days.

Edd Pickett, Lauderdale, distilling whisky, two and one-half years.

W. H. Higler, Lauderdale, grand larceny, two and one-half years.

Charley Hinton, Jasper, Second District, assault and battery with intent to kill, five years.

A. A. Nelson, Lauderdale, murder, life.

Henry Thomas, Hinds, Second District, murder, life.

Paul Smith, Quitman, murder, death.

Wattie Frazier, Lafayette, retailing, $300 and 90 days.

Wiley Hays, Simpson, murder, life.

Lee Hill, Simpson, distilling, two years.

Jimmie McCollum, Simpson, retailing, $500 and 90 days.

Thos. Harrell and Henry Payne, Sunflower, manufacturing liquor, two years.

J. W. Criddle, Chickasaw, First District, distilling.

Geo. Lyon, Chickasaw, First District, murder, life.

James Oliver, Panola, First district, burglary, seven years.

Ed Stevens, Montgomery, retailing, $100.

A. J. Weaver, Pike, selling intoxicating liquor, $500 and 90 days.

Albert J. Weaver, Pike, liquor in possession, $500 and 30 days.

George Fuqua, Pike, liquor in possession, $300 and 30 days.

George Fuqua, liquor in possession, $500 and 30 days.

Allen Pardue, Smith, retailing, $500 and 90 days.

Huston Gentry, Smith, distilling, two years.

Jim Honeycutt, Monroe, manufacturing liquor, two years.

Smith Humphries, Monroe, manufacturing liquor, two years.

Essie Merritt, Lee, manslaughter, two years.

S. L. Joslin, Panola, Second district, rape, life.

J. W. Criddle, Chickasaw, First district, distilling, three years.

Moland Simpson, Stone, attempt to manufacture liquor, one year.

Buel Clark, Alcorn, assault and battery with intent, etc., two yars.

L. A. Timlake, Alcorn, assault and battery with intent, etc., three years.

Simon Vincent, Leflore, grand larceny, two years.

Joe Williams, Leflore, grand larceny, two years.

The following cases, which are included in the foregoing docket, will be called on Wednesday, May 24, 1922, before the court en banc:

Ben Pickens, Sunflower, murder, death.

Gerrard White, alias Wright, Sunflower, murder, death.

Paul Smith, Quitman, murder, death.

NEGRO PAYS PENALTY.

Girl's Assailant Directs Mob to Scene of His Crime.

SUMMIT, Miss., June 20.—Bob Collins, negro, who three months ago attacked a young white girl near Summitt and who has eluded arrest until now was captured in a Louisiana swamp last night and Marshal Blount notified.

He returned with the negro today, and taking him to the home of the lady, the entire family was lined up before the man and the father asked him if he had ever seen any of them before. The negro replied, "Yes that one," pointing to his would-be victim, saying, "I got the right man."

Without a word a rope was thrown around the neck of one of the 100 men present and started to the scene of the crime, the negro pointing out the exact spot.

The rope was placed upon his neck and he was asking for his last words being, "I am a dead man." The crowd dispersed quietly, not a shot being fired or any demonstration of any nature.

KILLS UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO.

Commercial Appeal 9/27/22

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 26.—Clay C. Nauce, aged 20, shot and killed an unidentified negro, who is alleged to have entered a home in the Arundel community west of Meridian for the purpose of stealing. When the negro was told to halt as he was leaving the house he ran and was pursued by Nauce and others. Just as he was about to enter a dense swamp Nause fired a shot from his pistol and the negro dropped dead. At a preliminary hearing here before Justice Raymond Clay Nauce was held to the grand jury on bond of $5,000, which he promptly gave and was released. Hundreds of negroes viewed the body at a local undertaker's, but none were able to identify him. He wore a new hat with a Tuscaloosa, Ala., merchant's trade mark therein.

Four Negroes Hanged in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 13.—Four negroes, a woman and three men, were hanged in Mississippi today for three killings. At Leakesville Anna Knight and Will Green were hanged for the slaying of the woman's husband. The other hangings were here and at Waynesboro.

PRISON FARMS SAID TO BE IN GOOD SHAPE

Memphis Tenn.

Trustees Hold Monthly Meeting and Hear Reports.

Commercial Appeal

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 3.—The state board of penitentiary trustees met in monthly session today in the offices of the secretary, J. J. Coman, in the old capitol building, andl transacted a big bunch of business in the purchase of clothing, provisions and general supplies for the penal institutons of the state ths winter.

All three members of the board Col. W. A. Montgomery, Hon. L. Q. Stone and Hon. J. F. Thames, were present. The report of Mr. Stone summarizes the important points of all as to conditions of the farms at present and recommendations for the future, and is here given in full:

"Jackson, Miss., Oct. 3.

"To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Mississippi State Penitentiary, Jackson, Miss.

"Gentlemen—On my September inspection of the farms I found everybody busy gathering up the crop, and they were well advanced along this line.

"At Parchman farm the cotton crop will be some better than I thought 30 days ago. I estimate that half of the crop at this place has been picked and the yield will equal that of last year's crop. This farm will make sufficient corn for another year.

"I found the health of the prisoners about as usual, no complaint of mistreatment, all said they were being well fed, and expressed themselves as being satisfied with the treatment they were receiving.

"Stock of all kinds looked well and showed improvement since my last visit.

"Quitman County farm I found everything moving alone well and about half of the cotton picked. This farm has a good crop of both cotton and corn, more corn at this place than will be needed.

"The prisoners all in good health and had no complaint to make of mistreatment.

"I found Sergt. Witt had completed the gravel road through the place, which was very badly needed. He should be congratulated on the splendid and speedy work done. The stock shows the hard work done in building the road, but will now have a much needed rest.

"Work at the Belmont farm is going on very satisfactorily. The crop at this place will soon be all gathered and the yield much better than I expected 30 days ago. The prisoners were in good health with the exception of a few chills. Stock looking fine at this place. Te hogs are almost fat enough to kill.

"At the Oakley farm I found 75 per cent of the cotton gathered. The yield will be very satisfactory, and larger than I expected 30 days ago. Plenty of corn will be made at this place to run them another year.

"No sickness of any consequence was found among the prisoners and they seemed to be satisfied with the treatment given them. The stock shows improvement since my last inspection, especially the mules.

"Rankin farm. The cotton crop almost all gathered, the yield will be somewhat better than I estimated in my last report. There will be plenty of corn made at this place to do them another year.

"The syrup crop on all the farms is good and will be plenty for all purposes.

"I find in making my rounds there are a few mules at each camp that are getting old and should be culled out and disposed of at as early a date as possible, and I recommend that the superintendent do this.

"On my inspection of the Okolona lime plant I found the work there about completed, and that work will be resumed there about the 15th.

"Respectfully submitted,

"L. Q. STONE."

Mississippi Governor And Lieut. Governor In Tilt Over Pardoning Negroes.

Negro Star
Wichita, Kansas
11-24-22

(Preston News Service)

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 22—It is said that the war of the Rebellion was caused on account of the Negro, and now a governor and his lieutenant governor are at war over two Negroes.

"Governor Russell is as dead as Hector in Mississippi", declared Lieutenant Governor Homer Castile, who went to Memphis last Tuesday to carry on the fight precipitated last Saturday when Governor Russell raced from Memphis to the Mississippi line to block the pardoning of two Negroes by Lieutenant Governor Castile.

Castile said that he went to Memphis to gather information to prove that Governor Russell was in Memphis when the pardoning was done. He expressed complete confidence that his position would be upheld when the test comes.

He was bitter in his denunciation of Governer Russell and said that the

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governer interferred solely for the purpose of getting into the limelight. He explained that he signed the pardon for the two Negroes at 9:40 o'clock Saturday morning and that he had the advice of Counsel that the pardons became effective immediately, their force not depending on the fixing of the seal of the secretary of state. It is said that court proceedings will be instituted in the next few days, probably at Greenville, to test the right of Lieutenant Governor Castile to grant the pardon.

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Crime — 1922. Michigan.

Mob Spirit in Michigan Is Foiled

Chicago Defender
6/24/22

Jackson, Mich., June 23.—The murderer of Miss Alice Mallett (white), whose horribly mutilated and nude body was found on the night of June 11, is a white man. With the third confession of John Straub, in which he takes all the blame and confesses that he, unaided, committed the crime, came the release of Clark Meadowlark, who had been held for the crime.

The crime, which was declared to be one of the most hideous and most inhuman ever committed in this community, incited mob spirit to such a degree that the lives of six Race men were endangered. The spirit was so great that when news that a man had confessed to the crime spread about through the town, a mob led by an old gray-haired woman, crying "Follow me," marched up to the jail, but were repulsed by the sheriff with the aid of tear gas. When news was spread that the murderer was a white man, the mob became less demonstrative.

In the attempt to bring the fiendish murderer to justice, Jackson city and county officials pledged to bring into play every human effort and the resource of every energy and all public finance. A great part of their efforts was centered in running down clues which led to Race men. It was only after Herm Davis, who had been "positively identified" by a white woman, had established an ironclad alibi, and the story of Clark Meadowlark had been sworn to by others, that their efforts were directed into other channels.

The confession of Straub, who proves to be a white degenerate of the lowest type, clears up the mystery, but not before the mob spirit had shown that it was not confined to the southern states, but could and had spread as far north as Michigan.

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Crime — 1922.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
JUNE 2, 1922

Victim Identifies Two After Hold-Up.

Frank Wualls, 900 Main street, today identified Erwin Lewis and DeWright Baxter, negroes, as the two who held up and robbed him of $95 last night at Sixth and Walnut streets. The negroes were found loitering in the vicinity by the police. They deny holding up Wualls.

KANSAS CITY MO POST
JUNE 3, 1922

DRESSED AS NEGRO WOMAN, WHITE MAN ROBS HOTEL CLERK

Intruder at the Lafayette Obtains $12 Cash and $19 in Checks.

A white man, dressed as a Negro woman, entered the Lafayette hotel, Twelfth street and Troost avenue, at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, held up W. R. Keener, clerk, and escaped with $12 in cash and two checks payable to the hotel, amounting to $19.

Keener was alone in the hotel when a masculine looking "woman" entered wearing a black skirt, a bright red waist and a black turban. Keener thought the intruder one of the Negroes employed at the hotel.

The latter, however, approached the desk and, speaking in a gruff voice, commanded the clerk to "step back in the hallway." Keener obeyed.

The bandit, keeping his revolver on Keener, searched the clerk's pockets and the cash drawer of the desk, pocketed the money and checks he found and walked from the hotel.

Keener said the man appeared to have had his face blacked. He was about 26 years old, 5 feet, 6 inches tall and weighed 135 pounds.

Missouri

Crime — 1922.

Maryland

Whipping Makes Men "Feel Fine"

Chicago Defender
3/25/22

Rockville, Md., March 24.—Welts stood out upon their backs, but George J. Kemp (White), a resident of Ba[illegible] and Frank T[illegible]y of [illegible] said they felt fine after com[illegible]ut from under an official lashing administered to them after conviction of wife beating.

Kemp was the first white man to receive such punishment in Montgomery county for many years.

The sentences to the whipping post were imposed upon the men by Police Magistrate Viett of this city.

Both prisoners appeared nervous when the time came to whip them. They were bound to the post and then the lash was applied. The white man cried out, keeping up a continual moaning.

No sound passed the tightly drawn lips of Terry. His flesh quivered under the blows, but he endured without an apparent tremor otherwise.

Kemp's punishment came as a result of a rough and tumble battle with his wife. Terry's was for a similar offense not quite so serious.

The whipping post has been a legal mode of punishment in Maryland for many years, but it has been employed against men who were not white for the most part. Great excitement was evident when it became known that the white man would actually have to submit to the slave's punishment.

BALTIMORE MD NEW.
APRIL 24, 1922

HOUSE NEGRO BOUGHT IS BOMBARDED BY CROWD

Baker-Street Place Is Pelted With Rocks And Paint

A negro who moved into the house at 1619 Baker street Saturday and acted with what the white neighbors thought to be an air of ownership aroused the neighbors to action.

Early yesterday a group of white persons bombarded the front with bricks and stones and cans containing different colored paints. The home of P. J. Coffey at 1617 Baker street was hit by some of the paint.

Police learned only that a negro whose name is Smith purchased the dwelling from Mrs. Patrick Macauley several days ago.

Crime — 1922.

Massachusetts

MOB LEADER A SEDUCER

Guardian Boston, Mass
5/20/22

"Those were hectic days along the Cape last summer when the militia was ordered out to protect the lives of three youths held for assaulting Gertrude Butler, the Buzzards Bay girl. The youths are now in the prison at Charlestown, sentenced to spend the greater part of their lives behind the gray walls.

The night the mob gathered near the jail there was great excitement. It was easy to gather a mob, for someone said the three youths were "niggers," and even north of the Mason and Dixon line there are men who like to be "nigger-baiters," thinking there is a fine sort of chivalry in being one of a thousand to beat and, perhaps kill, an unfortunate, helpless victim whose skin is black.

But it so happened that one of the youths was and is white, and the other two, if men searched far, have one thousand drops of white blood in their veins for every drop of Negro blood.

When the youths were caught, accused, and friendless, it was a Negro who offered his services to defend them, and they had no money to pay for defence. Yet he served them and in this test of race the Negro was the better man.

Now we are getting some new facts about the mob. A young girl, working that she might live,—a girl whose character is vouched for by an Episcopalian clergyman,—says that the youth who led the mob is her betrayer, that on the very night he led the mob he had been in her company.

He was in the mob because his sister was the victim of the three youths arrested, and he wanted "to avenge her honor."

But this girl says, and a judge accepts her story, he robbed her of her honor and then refused to give a name to her child.

This is the man who leads a mob! This is the man who wants to take law into his own hands to save a woman's honor!

Who would expect anything different? Whenever you see a mob, you see a gang of cowards afraid to stand in the light, whose hearts are black, and who want nothing but the chance to kill without being caught.

Even the gunman who shoots down his victim is a hero compared to the man in the mob. The gunman takes his chances, the man in the mob takes none.

Cape Cod's mob is like every other mob.

And we wonder now how many men will rise up to demand justice for the little New Bedford girl, who was ravished by the mob leader."—From Boston Telegram, Saturday, May 13.

Crime—1922.

Maryland.

Cupid Patch Up Quarrel Right Before Judge And Go To Church—Flapper With Gold Head Vamps 59-Year-Old—African Tries Cave Man Stuff and Steals Woman

After the slender thread that had been holding together Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hall, 1322 Druid Hill avenue, on the trough sea of matrimony for the past month had been broken, probably had him into the Northern Police Station charging many things, a loyable husband would not the combination of loving smiles and Sunday morning church bells were too much for her and she softened up, forgave and made up right before the Judge.

Atty. Roy S. Bond, who has had many an experience in piloting couples either back together or away from each other, helped to maneuver the deal and when the Judge had said "dismissed", they marched out of the station hand in hand and made their way to the nearest church.

* * *

It is all right to take your girl out riding in high-powered automobiles provided, of course, you have attended to the small matter of buying such a car, but Lemuel H. Reed, 1942 Druid Hill avenue had forgotten this little matter, so he took the car of Mike Edlovitch and invited his friend, Alfred H. Hill and their two girls, Miss Henrietta Cooper, 395 W. Hoffman street, and Miss Regina C. Dyson, 305 W. Hoffman street, to go out for a ride.

All three of them were brought into court charged with the unlawful use of an automobile. Reed drew a fine of $25, while his guests were dismissed with a warning to be careful how they accept automobile rides.

* * *

A petite little flapper with golden bobbed hair and bewitching eyes an old man 59 years of age, with lots of money and a gold watch valued at $85 got into a queer mix-up in a trail that led from Pennsylvania avenue to Pear Alley and then to the Northwestern Station Saturday night.

The little bobbed-haired flapper was Miss Dorothy Scott, 20, 302 W. Hoffman street, and the man in the case was John M. Hunt, 121 Braxton street, a prosperous looking man of 59.

According to the story of Hunt he looked for the first time in his life into the eyes of Miss Scott Saturday morning about 12:30 when, after an informal meeting on the avenue she invited him to a little party in the room of a friend in Pear Alley. When he woke up two hours later the only thing he had left were his clothes and a little silk something belonging to Miss Scott, which he tried in vain to name in Police Court.

A gold watch valued at $85

Andrie Archie, a well-developed specimen of physical manhood, from the West Coast of Africa, has just learned the difference between the American and African laws.

Where he came from you can pick out a wife and take her. On May 2nd, he is alleged to have forcibly attempted to assault Miss Sarah Ripple, 304 Front street, while on leave from one of the ships on which he works. He was sentenced in the Central Police Station to one year in the House of Correction.

After serving three months he was released on habeaus corpus proceedings through Atty. Geo. W. Pendleton, on the ground that he was not given a fair trial in the police court. Judge Ambler released him in Circuit Court Saturday.

* * *

All kinds of bad luck came to Mrs. Louise Caruso, 923 N. Carrollton avenue, who missed the companionship of her husband, Fred. Caruso, so much that she went to Police Station Saturday, where he was being held on a charge of disorderly conduct to get him out.

When peaceful methods failed and she was told that she could not keep noise in the station house, she decided to go outside and make some sure enough noise. She did and when the police objected she not only told him but tried to show him that she could make all the noise she wanted to.

She was taken back into the police station, fined $30 and costs and placed in jail. In the meantime Mr. Caruso paid his fine and went from the station a free man.

* * *

Fined for disorderly conduct or disturbing the peace.—William Fisher, 1020 Sara Ann street, $2.50; Albert Parker, 503 N. Gilmor St., $25; Edda Scott, 1004 W. Lexington street, $1; William Ferguson, 233 N. Bruce street, $10; Charles Gunther, 409 S. Bethel street, $20; Edna Williams, 1303 Orleans St., $5; Romey Robinson, 525 East street, $10; Charles Parren, 396 Bethel court, $5; Albert Lewis, 339 Forrest street, $25; Alexander Woodlawn, 126 Calvin street, $25; Louisa Caruso, 923 N. Carrollton avenue, $30.

Fined for assault, cutting or shooting.—William Brown, 522 S. Charles street, $15; Lottie Carter, 300 N. Gilmor street, three months in House of Correction; Charles Williams, 19 N. Norris street; Ralph Watkins, 312 N. Gilmor St., $25; Herbert Wallace, 1100 E. Fayette street, $25; William Spencer, 1009 Creek alley, $25; Mory Robinson, Melvale Station, $5; Goldie Houston, Melvale Station $5.

Committed for larceny or robbery.—Helen Snell, 950 W. Saratoga street, committed; Nicholas Johnson, 118 Ellamount street, committed.

CRIME COSTS CITY NEGROES $300,000 YEAR

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

In Fines Alone Colored People Pay Annually Huge Sum of $127,000

12-8-22

AFRO'S SURVEY STARTLING

Common-Law Marriages And Bootleg "Likker" Chief Sources of Crime

Report of a survey made for the AFRO-AMERICAN *by Wm. N. Jones, one-time social investigator for the National Urban League and The Russell Sage Foundation.*

By WM. N. JONES

During the six months from May 1st, 1922, to November 1st, 1922, the fines assessed against colored offenders of the law in Baltimore City in the magistrates and criminal courts amounted to about $63,750.00. On a yearly basis this would amount to an annual cost of crime in fines alone of $127,500.00. In addition to this an average of 215 colored people each day are taken from industry to attend the various courts either as witnesses, offenders or interested parties. On a basis of $2 per day this adds about $112,800 to the annual amount that crime takes from the pocketbooks of colored people here in Baltimore. When the cost of attorneys' fees and the large amount that go to professional bondsmen and added costs of the courts are taken into consideration, conservative estimate of the amount spent by colored people here for this purpose would go easily above the $300,000.00 mark.

In other words, out of every ten dollars that comes into the entire colored population of Baltimore City from every source, 60 cents go to pay the cost of crime. This amount of money would easily wipe out the total church indebtedness on all Baltimore's colored churches in two years. It would retire the principal on the proposed Liberian Loan within 17 years or establish one first-class college each year. So that, from an economic standpoint alone, the question of decrease or increase of crime among our group is well worthy of serious consideration. But even beyond this the social consequences and its relation to the general welfare add more reasons why, in view of the proposed creation of a permanent crime commission, the colored people should make every effort to bring into being every factor that will constantly reduce crime within the race.

Types of Negro Crime

Investigations by this paper made during the last three months show that there is no such thing as "organized crime" among the colored people of Baltimore. The nearest approach to this is the fraternal feeling in the colored underworld which makes it easy for certain classes of criminals to raise money among their friends.

In the illicit liquor business, which is highly organized by white men, there are a number of colored men engaged in various capacities, and in isolated instances colored men and women have cropped up as members of bands of organized thievery. But in these cases the organization was primarily white, the colored men and women only taking part as paid employees.

Another noticeable fact about colored crime is the lack of the so-called "degenerate criminals," who grow out of families with criminal histories going back several generations. In fact fully six out of every ten crimes coming into the various courts charged to colored people grow out of domestic relations contributable to unwholesome surroundings.

Study of 100 Cases

A study of 100 cases taken from the records of the criminal courts during the present session show the following distribution: Murder, 5; Criminal Assault, 4; Robbery, 11; Stealing or receiving stolen goods, 37; Prostitution, carnal knowledge or disorderly houses, 12; Non-support and bastardy, 9; and for other causes including disturbing the peace, fighting, gambling, etc, 22. Further study and analysis of most of these cases show an *impulsive* rather than *deliberate* motive. In other words it might be said that most of the colored criminals are made by bad conditions rather than inherent criminal instincts.

Bootleg Whiskey and Crime

Nearly all of the police captains interviewed told this paper that from 80 to 90 per cent of the offenses coming up into the magistrate courts are traceable to bootleg whiskey.

Of the five murder cases tried recently in the criminal courts four of the traversers were drunk at the time the crimes were committed and in two cases, by their own testimony, they were "crazed" by whiskey. Concoctions called whiskey are sold in hundreds of small grocery, clothing and other kinds of stores conducted by Italians and Jews in colored neighborhoods. The nature of some of this "hootch" may be judged by a sample shown the writer of this article recently following a raid where about 75 gallons of denatured alcohol had been re-distilled, colored and flavored to resemble high-grade whiskey.

This death-dealing mixture is sold in hundreds of places at $12 per gallon. For some reason many of these places seem to not fear the local police department, but sell alcoholic drinks all day directly across the counter often while officers are patrolling the block. This type of whiskey has an unusual debasing effect aside from the general effect of drinking an alcoholic beverage. It has also added greatly to the death rate and in a number of cases instantaneous death has been due to taking forms of this poison.

Common Law Wives

Another basic cause from which a number of crimes coming into the court arise is the growing custom of allowing unmarried men and women to live together as "common-law husbands and wives." Under present conditions there is no law to prevent a man and woman from forming such an alliance unless one of the parties have a legal husband or wife. The high cost of housing and other living conditions which are herding thousands of men and women into closely-crowded quarters help to promote the growth of this unsocial state of affairs. The extent to which this practice has grown is alarming and much of the crime grow out of this elemental way of living.

In a recent murder case in the criminal court the man who did the killing came here two years ago after the death of his wife in North Carolina with a nine-year-old girl. He joined the church. Several months later he began living with a young woman and out of this relation grew the setting for the crime of murder for which he was tried. It is one of the ironies of fate that one of the largest church spires of the city throws its shadow directly across the house where this couple lived with an innocent nine-year-old girl.

Mayor Plans Investigation

In a recent interview Mayor Broening told a reporter of The AFRO that he planned to have an investigation made of this situation and that he thought a law should be framed to reach this.

When asked how the police depart-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

ment dealt with such cases Captain Lastner, of the Northwestern Police District, stated that there was nothing to do about it, in that it did not break any law now upon the statute books. Commissioner Gaither thinks that under the circumstances a colored civic committee could work well in connection with the Police Department in studying and pointing out problems of this kind.

While cases coming into the criminal court show that a number of petit offenses arise out of these loose-living conditions and the conditions into which they degenerate the seriousness of the problem lies in how closely this touches the respectable life of the city.

Some of the cases which were recently investigated show that even church membership rolls are not free from names whose marriage ties have not been consecrated by legal or religious procedure. During the last six months five such couples have attempted to have their names kept out of the list of those securing marriage licenses owing to the fact that many of their friends thought them married already.

Colored Probation Work

One of the things on the credit side of dealing with crime here is the probation department. Probably nowhere in the country is there a more efficient and well-planned colored probation department. It is a model that could well be copied by ...s throughout the country. This ...artment decides on the disposi... of a majority of the colored ...es coming before the Supreme ...nch, especially those growing out ... domestic relations, and handles all paroled cases.

Colored Policemen and Policewomen Needed

Undoubtedly one of the most needed things in connection with crime prevention would be the use of colored men and women in the police department. Beginning with special detectives and a woman to keep watch on internal social conditions not now reached by the police department as organized, there is no reason why a colored department could not be built up.

In interviews with both Commissioner Gaither and Mayor Broening on this matter, the general situation seem to be that they fear the opposition that would be engendered and while disavowing any personal aversion to such appointments, find their alibis in general public sentiment.

It is a serious admission in a large city such as Baltimore where more than one-sixth of its productive labor is colored, that human justice is so warped that there is a dominant public sentiment against the principles of self-government. There can be no moral civic love on the part of any group for a government that so discriminates and a large amount of crime has its inception among both white and colored in this spirit. No plan for the future dealing with crime will be complete that does not include a normal participation of the colored people themselves in the administration of criminal machinery.

Supervised Amusements

Commercialized amusements, largely in the hands of Italians and Jews, who have no social responsibility for the men and women coming into their places and whose sole purpose of conducting them is to make money, are responsible for a large number of crimes. Two murders coming into the criminal courts recently were perpetrated by gangs allowed to make such places their headquarters.

A more strict supervision of public dance halls and in many cases public entertainments given for charitable purposes would prevent much crime. Just what happens at many of the street carnivals would be revelations to many Christian people. During the present term of court one of the criminal assault cases was that of a school girl taken from one of these carnivals outside of the city limits and abused. The man went free. It must be remembered that crime is only the outcropping of cancerous growths that show deep-seated internal disease. The virus from these diseases effects the entire racial structure.

Colored Member on Crime Commission

Just as the growth of white crime has brought about a wide disposition to look into criminal conditions and caused the establishment of a crime commission, there should be a similar interest manifested by religious and civic bodies among colored people. There should be a colored member of this commission to point out the specific problems of crime effecting colored people.

H.

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN. NOVEMBER 17, 1922

PRISON FOR MASKED BAND.

New York Times

Four Who Tarred, Feathered and Robbed Get Long Terms.

24-27-22

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 26.—Seven years in the penitentiary for Luther Brill and Raymond Pomeroy and five years for Harry Ditmer and William Fraker was the sentence imposed here today by Judge Frank G. Wagaman in the Circuit Court. They took part in an attack on Walter Thompson and Dewey Batt, Western Maryland railway employes, who were tarred, feathered and robbed by a band of masked men on July 28 last.

White Convict, To Conceal Shame, Poses As Negro In Penitentiary

"Bad" Prisoner's Confidence Finally Won By Warden Sweezey Who Hears Confession In Prison Hospital Of Efforts To Conceal Identity.

Seeking to prevent friends from learning of his disgrace, a prisoner at the Maryland Penitentiary, while and of good family, but with a dark complexion and black hair and eyes, has been posing for two years as a negro.

Not until he became ill and was lying in the negro ward of the prison infirmary was Claude B. Sweezey, warden, able to get the man's confidence and induce him to tell his story. The prisoner, relieved at last of the secret that was tormenting him, has settled down cheerfully to face the remaining years of his sentence.

Started Out Badly.

When first brought to the Penitentiary from the Criminal Courts, he started out to make a record for meanness and obstinacy. Powerfully built, more than six feet tall, with thick black hair and dark complexion, he posed as a negro. He refused to work, bullied his guards, fought with his comrades.

As usual, harsh treatment followed. The big prisoner, sullen and snarling, was punished over and over again. It had no effect except to make him uglier. The brute in him seemed to have mastered the man completely. It apparently was a case of atavism to the condition of the African savage.

Sweezey Sought Secret.

Then Mr. Sweezey, knowing that prisoners often have secrets preying on their minds, corrosives that sear and scar the spirit, decided to try kindness. Gradually he insinuated himself into the man's confidence.

Finally, ill and lying with negroes in their ward of the infirmary, the man revealed his real identity. His surliness and contumacy were all part of his pose, he admitted. Choosing to become a negro, he tried to disguise his personality as well as drop his name. His family is well known in Baltimore, and they must not find out about him. It would be better simply to have them think him lost.

Crime — 1922. Illinois

Convict Leaders Of West Side Mob

Chicago Whip 9/24/22

Attorney W. Chester Kitchen, of Ellis & Westbrooks, appeared before Judge John Bugee at the Maxwell Street Station, June [illegible], 1922, for the purpose of prosecuting Frank Callahan, Mike Brannan, and Mike Philbie, the principals in the West Side mob who last week beat and bruised Anna and Mary Williams, ages 20 and 16, while they were shopping in the Jewish district on the West Side.

Judge Bugee found each one and all of them guilty upon the evidence produced by the prosecution and each was fined accordingly. Friends of the convicted men swore vengeance upon Attorney Kitchen, but the firm of Ellis and Westbrooks have prepared to take civil action against the three principals of the mob.

"BLOODY WILLIAMSON."

Chicago Daily Tribune 10/27/22

Williamson county, Illinois, the scene of last week's massacre of mine workers by striking miners, has isolated itself from the rest of the commonwealth. The verdict of the coroner's jury which conducted the inquest into the deaths of the nineteen nonunion workers who were murdered, holds that "the deaths were due to the acts, direct and indirect, of the officials of the Southern Illinois Coal company."

In other words, the strikers who fired the fatal shots were not guilty of the murders, but the mine owners were guilty who employed the victims, thereby putting them in the way of the bullets. And this verdict, according to Coroner McCown and Joe Boringer, foreman of the jury, "represents the united sentiment of Williamson county."

The jury which voiced that sentiment was composed of three union miners, associates of the men who conducted the massacre, and three local business men, whose chief business, presumably, is with the miners. It is a wonderful arrangement. Williamson county thereby brings decentralization of government to the ultimate. It naturally elects its own coroner, its own sheriff, its own prosecuting attorney, and provides its own grand, petty, and coroner's juries.

With such an arrangement, if the "united sentiment" of the county is for indiscriminate murder, or rather for discriminating murder, it will proceed at will to justify its name of "Bloody Williamson." And who will say it nay? Its miners control its offices and are predominant in the swaying of local public opinion. Apparently they can kill at will and tell the rest of the state to chase itself.

They have recognized the conventions by holding an inquest and returning a verdict. Apparently that will be satisfactory to them. The fact that there has not been an arrest for the murders, that there has not been an indictment by the grand jury, that there has not been a charge of murder placed against any living man, means nothing but justification in such a community.

But it means more than that outside the community. It means that here in the heart of the state a community has set itself above the law, and that those within it, who are not party to the massacre, are so intimidated that they ignore the crime and attribute guilt only to those outside the circle.

Houston Post 10/29/22

Young Negro Confesses To Murder of Woman

Associated Press Report.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 8.—Percy Robinson, a 21-year-old negro, who was arrested here Sunday afternoon, has confessed, according to the police, that he participated in the killing of Mrs. Morris Greenberg and the looting of her apartment in Chicago last February 9. The police said Robinson named another negro, "Bubbles" Goff, as his accomplice in the double crime.

Houston, Tex.

One of the most remarkable appeals against the execution of convicted man ever made appeared as an editorial in a recent issue of the San Francisco (Cal.) Daily News. We are hereby publishing it—heading and all—and we would like to have our readers of both Races and all sections to give it their deepest thought:

Chicago Defender 9-16-22

What Will You Do to Save Alfred Ellis From Hanging? You Can Help, If You Will

BY CYNTHIA GREY

And every morning when I rip the red date slip off my desk calendar I think—

"He's one day nearer the gallows. Poor fellow!"

The days are slipping away so fast now. It frightens me to think of it, hours tumbling, somersaulting—only 17 days more and Alfred Ellis, Negro, will wake, and his guards will say—

"Anything special you would like for breakfast this morning, Ellis?"

And Ellis will be startled for a second at the strange question—and then—then with blinding, sickening rush, he'll know.

Hanging day. His hanging day!

* * *

I have never seen Ellis.

I know his wife, a pretty, intelligent Negro woman who has sold everything she could gather in her losing but gritty fight for her man's life. The tiny home in Ventura, nearly paid for, is gone, long, long ago.

Everything swept away—and still she says—

"Oh, they just can't hang him! Now can they?"

* * *

Alfred Ellis, Negro, shot and killed a drunken white man who attempted to break into his home at 3 o'clock one morning.

That is the flat, honest truth.

The superior judge who condemned Ellis to die has written a letter to Governor Stephens asking for clemency for Ellis. I saw that letter.

"Ellis was condemned to die by the jury not because of his crime, but because of his color," the judge wrote.

The police judge before whom Ellis was arraigned, a disinterested law firm in the case—all of them have written letters to Governor Stephens.

In every letter there is the litany—

"Sentenced to be hanged because he is a Negro."

* * *

Will you let California, too, be brandd a state where there is justice for the whites—and "special justice" for the blacks?

The stain is creeping on—fast.

Alfred Ellis is scheduled to hang on Sept. 22.

It is your hanging—if you sit back and do not help.

* * *

Mrs. Mabel Dorn Hirst, attorney, and president of the Pathfinders' club, is working to free Alfred Ellis.

She is circulating petitions that when signed will be forwarded to Governor Stephens. The petitions ask for a commutation of sentence from the death penalty to life imprisonment.

Remember! Alfred Ellis shot a man who was trying to break into his home!

You can circulate one of these petitions among your friends and acquaintances.

Mrs. Hirst's home telephone number is Sunset 978. She lives at 1332 Third avenue.

You women who have no children and much time on your hands—dig in.

If you do—there will be no blood on your hands if Alfred Ellis swings.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

COLORED GIRLS LURED TO NORTHERN DENS OF CRIME AND VICE BY HIRED AGENTS

Pittsburgh American 12/22/22

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—With the arrest of Jake Pruitt, agent for scores of vice resorts in Chicago and other northern cities, the police and welfare organizations believe that they have in custody the chief of the gang who make regular trips to southern towns and cities for the purpose of luring pretty Negro girls to houses of ill fame in the big cities of the North.

The arrest of Pruitt was effected following a clear case made against him on the charge of bringing Thelma Jones, pretty fourteen-year-old colored girl, from Samantha, Ala., to one of the most noted vice resorts in Chicago, frequented for the most part by white men and foreigners.

The little Jones girl was rescued from the den of vice after she had thrown a note from the window telling of her being held a captive by the inmates of the resort. The note was picked up by a woman who passed the place and it was turned over to the police department. Headed by Captain Hargraves, several officers of the vice squad raided the house and after a diligent search, failed to find the girl. Not willing to give up the search readily, they continued to go through every room of the house and when they came near a concealed door they heard the crying of someone and upon touching a place in the wall, the opening was readily revealed and there they found the little Jones girl with hands tied and a well made muffler over her mouth.

The officers took the girl to the city detention home and there she gave information that resulted in the arrest of Pruitt. Determined on getting the real facts as to his activities, the police put Pruitt through the third degree and the information which he gave revealed startling facts as to the efforts of a gang of men who operate throughout the south and lure scores of pretty, buxom colored girls from their homes to dens of vice in Northern and Eastern cities. Pruitt confessed to being the leader of the gang working out of Chicago and Indianapolis and gave the names of others who were supplying houses in both cities with the young colored girls.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Crime - 1922 Georgia

Pastor Deplores Extent To Which Criminals Escape Penalty of Law

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
1/31/22

Editor Constitution: For several days the daily press has carried numbers of articles relative to the infamous DuPre case, some of these articles have drastically criticised Dr. John W. Ham, of the Baptist Tabernacle, for a sermon he preached, and references made in that sermon.

Dr. Ham needs no defense and the writer holds no brief for him; but this needs to be said: That criminality is rampant in the state, and every pulpit in the land needs to cry out against conditions which are too prevalent in our great state, and which are daily putting it in an altogether unfavorable light before the country at large.

Atlanta is no worse, possibly, than other sections. It is just larger and has more people.

Take Barrow county, for instance—one of the youngest in the state. During its short existence fourteen killings have stained its fair name. The majority of these crimes have not been penalized by our courts. Georgians are making a mark at sin. Proportionately, more men are serving time for petty thievery in the state than for taking human life.

We may not all agree as to the death penalty. There may be difference of opinion as to how a criminal shall be punished; but as to the general view that sin should be punished, if the Bible doesn't teach it, and if experience doesn't endure it, then reason is worse than useless.

This soft and monkish sentimentality that would excuse all sin, and debar a preacher from speaking the truth and prevent justice from carrying is a disgrace to Christian civilization.

The pulpit and the press must work together, and mold and shape a healthier reaction against the wave of crime that is breaking over the great old Empire State. They must cry aloud and spare not.

There isn't a real Christian in all the world that wouldn't gladly do all in his or her power to save criminals of the vilest class, and the best way to save the fellows in the future is to let them know God's truth—"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

(Rev.) W. H. FAUST,
Pastor First Baptist Church.
Winder, Ga., January 28, 1922.

CRIME AND THE LAW

Atlanta Ga. Constitution 1/31/22

We present elsewhere upon this page a communication from Rev. W. H. Faust, a Baptist clergyman of Winder, Ga., appealing to the righteous sentiment of this state in behalf of law and justice as against laxity of law enforcement which, he truthfully says, is "daily putting the state in an altogether unfavorable light before the country at large."

His reference is particularly directed to major crime, such as murder, and the ease with which the criminal may circumvent the aims of justice and escape penalty by resort to technicalities and any one of the innumerable loopholes in the law.

He cites the record of his own county, Barrow, to illustrate his point.

"Take Barrow county, for instance—one of the youngest counties in the state," he says. "During its short existence fourteen foul killings have stained its fair name; and the majority of these crimes have not been penalized by the courts."

Think of it: Assuming that Dr. Faust, a citizen, knows what he is talking about, during the few years of its existence, there have been more homicides committed in Barrow county, Georgia, than were committed in the whole of England during the same length of time!

And the reason is as clear as the fact is appalling: That "the majority of these crimes (in Barrow county) have not been penalized by the law," while if a man commits a murder in England he knows in advance that his punishment to the fullest extent of the law will be swift, sure and certain!

What is true of Barrow county is correspondingly true of the state as a whole, and the same condition, as to the laxity and flexibility of the law, exists to a more or less general extent throughout the entire country.

The trouble is that American criminal law favors the criminal rather than the state!

Our law is full of loopholes, offering every conceivable opportunity for postponements, continuances, retrials, stays of execution, appeals, delays upon every conceivable pretext; but they are all in favor of the defendant, none in favor of the state!

What this state and this country needs to protect the public from crime is a system of law administration under which a person who violates a law may be reasonably certain, first, that he will be caught and brought to book; second, that the punishment will be made to fit the crime.

Every person accused of crime should, of course, be guaranteed a fair and impartial trial according to the constitution, but there should be no unnecessary delay in court procedure.

If we had such a system as that in operation, murder would be as rare in this country as it is in England.

Obedience to Law Urged in Appeal By Ga. League

Convention of Representatives of Every County in State Planned.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
2/19/22

A movement to combat lawlessness and to create respect for the courts and reverence for law was inaugurated Saturday by the Georgia League for Law Enforcement through Constituted Authorities, a statewide organization composed of some of Georgia's leading citizens.

Jesse E. Mercer, former federal prohibition agent and secretary of the new league, mailed letters soliciting the moral support of leaders in affairs of the state, and announcing plans to hold a convention of representatives of every county in the state at some time in the near future for the purpose of arousing a statewide sentiment for better law enforcement.

W. Woods White, well-known Atlantan, is chairman of the league. Other leaders in the organization are Miller S. Bell, W. S. Witham, Sam Tate, Wallace Pierpont, George P. Kilpatrick, Hugh M. Dorsey, Thomas Loyless, Seaborn Wright, Boyce Ficklen, Rush Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Lolla A. Dillard, Mary Harris Armor and J. O. Adams.

"This movement is an organized effort devoid of politics or ulterior motive," the circular letter states. "Its purpose is co-operation with all officers of the law. They need encouragement and support in the performance of duty. Backing the constituted authorities in every county with moral force will guarantee a return to normal conditions."

Accompanying each letter was a reprint from an editorial entitled "Crime or Law—Which?" of the December 25, 1921, issue of The Constitution, and a pamphlet entitled "222 Shots at the Lawbreaker."

Negro Is Found Guilty Of Robbery Committed While He Was in Jail

2/3/22
Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Although a jury in the criminal division of Fulton superior court Wednesday found Oscar White, a negro, guilty of robbing J. A. Samuels, a Ridge avenue grocer, of $30 on the night of March 7, and fixed his sentence from three to five years, it was established immediately following the trial that White was being held at police station on charges of suspicion the night that the robbery was committed.

Samuel took the stand and identified White as one of two negroes who, he said, held him up and robbed him in front of his home after he had locked up his store for the night.

After the jury brought in the verdict a negro spectator told Attorney Don C. Miller, who represented White by appointment of the court, that he knew White was not the robber and had verified this by calling up the police station and learning that White was held there on the night of March 7.

Attorney Miller immediately verified this report at the station and informed Judge Thomas of what he had discovered. Judge Thomas declared that he would have to sentence White in accordance with the verdict, but that a new trial would be granted to correct the evident error.

CRIME ACCESSORIES

Atlanta Ga. Constitution 2/10/22

Evidence adduced before the law enforcement committee of the American Bar association through its examination of inmates of the Illinois state penitentiary the other day points to a condition in our legal processes the relief of which undoubtedly would go a long way toward the discouragement of crime.

The committee is composed of some of the most noted criminologists in the country—such men as Charles S. Whitman, former governor of New York; Judge Marcus Kavanaugh, of Chicago; Judge William R. Sawney, of Chattanooga; Charles W. Farnham, of St. Paul, and Wade Ellis, of Washington.

These men went to Joliet seeking light, and summoned before them, one at a time, various convicts, men who are "doing time" for all manner of crimes, ranging from murder down to simple swindling, in an effort to get at the causes of the prevalent nation-wide "crime wave."

One seasoned old sinner, serving a long term, told the committee that the "criminal career" usually begins with a theft; and he said—

"When a young man steals he learns there are organized gangs of thieves. He finds they have their own lawyers, their professional bondsmen and professional witnesses. When he belongs to a gang he has a good chance to get off. Playing a lone hand he is a mark. He gets in with the gang. Thousands of boys are doing it today."

This suggests a condition to which the bar and the bench might well devote attention.

If it is true that there are lawyers practicing in the employ of "organized gangs of thieves," the bar should purge itself of their presence and they should be held up to public scorn, for they bring disgrace to an honorable profession and constitute a menace to society.

And if it is true that there are "professional bondsmen" and "professional witnesses" who make a business of aiding criminals to escape justice, the courts should by all means see to it that their system is broken up and that they are put where they belong—which is on a level with those whom they serve.

Another convict made a plea for the "first offender," recommending to the committee that criminals of that class be sequestered and segregated from the seasoned veterans while confined in jails awaiting trial or in penal institutions following conviction and sentence.

"Youngsters," he said—

"come down here and are thrown in with hardened criminals. Criminals talk nothing but crime. How they pulled their last job; how they got away; how they were double-crossed, the big job they are going to pull when they get out. It fills the first offender's mind full of easy-money schemes."

This is a suggestion that is worth thoughtful consideration by the courts, penal authorities and the voters of the country.

The report and recommendations of this investigating committee will be awaited with interest by all who have the public welfare at heart, and especially by those who believe that the way to curb the so-called "crime wave" is to

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attack it at its source and deal constructively with its fundamental causes.

NEGRO WILL PAY DEATH PENALTY

Atlanta Constitution 4/20/22

Roscoe Allen, a negro, will pay the death penalty on the gallows for the murder of Ollie Carlton, a drug clerk, whom he shot and killed April 10 on Luckie street near Bartow. He was found guilty of muredr in the first degree by a jury in the criminal division of Fulton superior court Wednesday afternoon, and was sentenced to die June 2 by Judge John D. Humpries.

Although the negro had maintained an air of indifference during the trial, which began Wednesday morning, he broke down after the sentence was passed and his cries could be heard from one end of the courthouse to the other.

Carlton, who was rushed to Grady hospital immediately after the shooting, was said to have stated he and the negro had had an argument early on the afternoon of April 10 and that Allen left, returned with a pistol and shot him. The victim died on the operating table.

The negro on the stand Wednesday declared that Carlton cursed him and swung around like he was going to hit him and that he then fired. The jury was ont only a short time. There were several eyewitnesses to the shooting.

CRIME AND ITS REMEDY.

Atlanta Constitution 4/13/22

Alarmed at what it terms "the most serious outbreak of crime the country has ever seen," reference being to conditions in New York, The Wall Street Journal a few days ago called attention to the striking disparity between the number of crimes committed day by day in the American metropolis and the number committed in London.

It declared that "there are more homicides of record in New York in a year than in the whole of Great Britain," and that "in burglaries and highway robberies the comparison is just as little to our credit, while minor crime flourishes, as might be expected, on the demonstrated inability of the police to deal effectively with major crime."

The "crime wave" is destroying credit and seriously hurting business, according to this recognized financial authority, for the reason, it argues, that security of person and property is endangered and being destroyed by the activities of the criminal element and the apparent inability of the authorities to curb them.

Seeking the remedy for this alarming condition, The Journal asks point blank why it is that there is so much crime in New York and comparatively little in London; and here is its answer:

"It is because the law there is enforced in a way it is not enforced here. There the arrested criminal is rarely admitted to bail, never released in the hands of professional bondsmen nor, upon conviction, released upon suspended sentence. His trial is quick. In the majority of cases he is serving his sentence within less than a week of the commission of the crime. He is allowed an appeal but is not released on bail pending that appeal. The appeal is heard promptly, and only on proved misdirection by the judge, or a verdict not justified by the evidence, is the appeal sustained. Permission to appeal on technicalities is not given. * * *

"Our criminals do not hesitate to take chances with the odds 5 to 1 against conviction. Every criminal anywhere is a gambler. In England he knows that there are actual odds on conviction and he takes fewer chances. It all goes back to the administration of the law. We cannot check the crime wave until we have radically reformed the enforcement of law. We cannot as a nation afford to take the chances we are taking now."

The condition of which The Wall Street Journal so righteously complains are proportionately the same, and as menacing to business and the public welfare, in all parts of the country, as it is in New York.

And the remedy, as The Journal suggests, undoubtedly lies in making punishment for crime speedy and certain.

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD
MARCH 19, 1922

NEGRO IS RELEASED

Mob Finds He Is Wrong Man and Disperses

Kite, Ga., March 18.—Jim Dresden, a negro, suspected of pouring kerosene on a sleeping woman near Wrightsville several days ago and applying a lighted match was taken from the jail here early today by a mob only to be placed in the Wrightsville jail later when word came from the woman that he was not the man sought.

One thousand men had been searching for the young woman's assailant for several days. Dresden was arrested on information furnished by his brother, Will Dresden, charging him with the crime. The negro maintained his innocence, however, and declared his brother was trying to even an old score by connecting him with it. Both are now held for investigation.

The sheriff at Wrightsville examined the negro this morning and declared he failed to find scars on his throat. The young woman reported she had cut her assailant about the throat in her struggle with him.

The sheriff said the mob numbered several hundred men, all heavily armed.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
JUNE 5, 1922

NEGRO, BEATEN BY MOB, TO BE TRIED

Collides With Auto While Intoxicated, Is Charge; Attack Then Follows.

B. H. Ham, negro residing in Rosedale, recipient of a sound beating administered by a crowd of angry men attracted to the scene on South Eighteenth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues Sunday night at 8:30 o'clock, after his automobile had collided with a car driven by A. J. Hodges, 1807 Eighth Avenue, North, in which Mrs. Hodges was painfully injured, Monday afternoon was to be tried before Judge Henry J. Martin, of police court, on charges of reckless driving and driving an automobile while intoxicated.

Due to the timely arrival of Police Call Officers Wiseman and Eiland, Ham was saved from probable serious injuries at the hands of the white men. The two officers quickly quieted the disorder and brought Ham to the city jail where he was placed on the two charges.

Mrs. Hodges received a long cut across her forehead and another cut on her nose. She was taken to the Hillman Hospital where her injuries were dressed. Ham was painfully bruised at the hands of the mob but was not seriously hurt.

Mr. Hodges told police he was struck by the negro as he was driving north on Eighteenth Street. Ham, he stated, was driving recklessly at the time and although he attempted to get out of his way, the negro struck his car. Ham stated he was heading south on Eighteenth Street, following closely behind another car, and that at Tenth Avenue Mr. Hodges' car ran between them, causing the collision.

NEGROES RELEASED IN DOUBLE MURDER CASE

Montgomery Advertiser 6/1/22

Failure of the detectives working on the case to accumulate any substantial evidence against Bert Jirett and James Pruitt, negroes, who have been held at police headquarters for several days in connection with the double murder at Oakwood cemetery Saturday night, May 13, caused the case to be nolle prossed by Recorder Graham Wednesday afternoon.

Sergeant Avant has been working on the case since the murder occurred, and no evidence has been uncovered to connect the two negroes with the murder. He has followed up many clues in his effort to apprehend the guilty party, but to no avail.

Crime in Georgia Laid to "Maudlin Sentimentality"

Atlanta Georgian

Following a morning session in which speakers of the Georgia League for Law Enforcement declared that the situation of lawlessness in Georgia has reached such a stage that citizens in several cities are compelled to arm themselves for safety, that judges and court officials are openly retarding justice and that mob law is terrorizing whole communities. Partial blame for these conditions, Thursday afternoon, was laid to the fact that maudlin sentimentality on the part of citizens is promoting disregard for laws and seriously clogging the wheels of justice.

The point was emphasized by Judge John D. Humphries, of Fulton criminal court, that if every man who commits a crime knew definitely that he would have to pay the penalty, the state would witness a remarkable revival of respect for laws and for the authority of enforcement officials.

Instead, however, he declared in an address on "Sentimentality and Justice," the laws are being delayed, and in many cases frustrated by supposedly good citizens who are "maudlin sentimentalists and who do all they can to secure clemency and even immunity for their friends regardless of the existing guilt or innocence of the culprits."

Remedy Proposed.

"Let every man know, and know definitely, that there is a sure penalty for each and every violation of the law," declared the judge, "and there will be a complete reversal of action. That, and that alone, will make for real citizenship and cure the present ill."

Judge Humphries also declared that many citizens who are clamoring in public for a strict enforcement of the laws are in private going to judges and officials with pleas for clemency. He termed such people "weak-kneed hypocrites" and said they are seeking to halt justice with every ounce of their strength.

J. T. Woofter, of Athens, deplored the existence of lynch law and denounced it as the greatest blot on Georgia's escutcheon. He was preceded by Jesse E. Mercer, former state prohibition enforcement officer, whose talk was a general arraignment of crime of all kinds in the state.

The afternoon session was marked by election of officers for the coming year. W. Woods White, of Atlanta, was named president; E. C. Callaway, vice president; Jesse Mercer, secretary, and committees were named on publicity, lgislation and resources.

Rev. W. A. Huckaby, pastor of Grace church, Savannah, presided. Representing Mayor Key, City Attorney James L. Mayson welcomed the conference to the city. Among those who spoke during the afternoon were Rev. W. K. Dennis, of Millen; Judge Nash R. Broyles, of Atlanta; Judge E. T. Moon and others.

W. Woods White, following reading of alleged instances of failure of juries to do their duty by Rev. W. A. Kelly, gave a lengthy survey of the causes of this condition. He pointed out that the judge, the sheriff and the solicitor are powerless if the jury fails in its duty, and he expressed faith in the work of the grand jury if it gets a proper conception of its duty.

"The 'conspiracy of silence' is behind the lynching problem," said Mr. White.

Rev. W. K. Dennis, of Millen, spoke on "Lawlessness and Business." He claimed that the great wave of lawlessness following the war has dismayed the business of the country, and he declared that the time will come when people must be willing to insist that their friends keep the law.

Judge Broyles Speaks.

Judge Nash R. Broyles spoke on "Courts," it being his contention that the courts could do much in wiping out the lawlessness that is sweeping over the country. He sounded a strong note for chaingang sentences for bootleggers, which was echoed by several other speakers during the afternoon.

"The courts must create a sentiment in the minds of the people to crush out bootlegging that is giving them so much trouble," he said.

He also devoted some time to pistol carrying by many of the so-called law-abiding citizens.

Judge Moon voiced a spirited appeal for respect of the organic law of the land.

"Every law on the statute books of Georgia is a good law, and every citizen should reverence them," said the judge.

At the morning session, affidavits and reports were read from court officials and citizens of 26 counties to show that there are towns in the state in which citizens are forced to go armed for protection and that mob violence is becoming a menace to constituted authorities.

The conference, at the outset, adopted a plan proposed by Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, presiding officer, to hold mass meetings in every county to promote sentiment against violence and for law and order.

Jesse E. Mercer then read reports indicating judges, juries, policemen and officials whose actions, he declared, have promoted the serious condition in which the state now finds itself. Judges afraid to enforce the law, masked bands of men riding about at night flogging and terrorizing citizens, disregard of the provisions of the prohibition law, corruption of courts and court officials, lynchings unpunished and various kinds of crime were among the conditions he charged exist in the state.

Fitzgerald was mentioned as a town in which citizens go armed since the A., B. & A. strike, and Atlanta was termed "a gopher hole that all the stills in north Georgia seemingly can't fill." Mr. Mercer charged that the bootlegger and the wealthy clubman have joined hands in the city with the sole idea of thwarting the law, and he declared that these two classes are at the root of the whisky question.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Crime - 1922.

Georgia

The Lash in Georgia Prisons

The legislature of Georgia will do well to enact into law the bill now pending before it providing for the abolition of the lash as an instrument of punishment in the State penitentiary.

While the lash may be lawfully used now only as a "last resort," it is easy to believe the Atlanta Constitution when it charges that the law is evaded many times and prisoners are brutally beaten by heartless guards. The term "as a last resort" leaves a loophole for the prison authorities to escape through every time they are called to account for a brutality. Atlanta Post 8-1-22

Texas has had experience with the question of the use of the lash in prison discipline, and enlightened sentiment here has turned against it, as is the case in other advanced States. A few years ago a governor was elected in Texas who made a promise to abolish the "bat" in the penitentiary one of his principal issues. Our present governor, while demanding rigid discipline in the prison, and while putting a stop to the easy pardon system, has stood out for the humane treatment of convicts, and has visited the prisons in person to see that the prisoners are not mistreated.

The lash and the whipping posts are relics of the dark ages which have no place in modern prison government. They are out of harmony with the theory that prison discipline should be designed to reform the prisoner, as well as to punish him. Such inhuman punishment as cutting up a man's back with a blacksnake whip by a guard hardened in brutality is about the worst method of inspiring a prisoner with higher ideals that could be imagined. The practice, on the other hand, tends to brutalize both the prisoner and the prison system, and to plant in the breast of the prisoner who survives the ordeal an undying desire for revenge.

Georgia has suffered much in reputation through unfavorable publicity relative to her lynchings, her whitecappings and her peonage cases, and the passage of a law relegating the lash in her prison system to the barbaric age where it belongs, would help to redeem the State in the eyes of her neighbors, and would be a progressive step truly representative of the enlightened sentiment of Georgia.

THE MOST CRIMINAL NATION.

The odium of surpassing the record of any civilized nation in the matter of crimes of violence was fastened upon the United States at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, held at San Francisco last week. This judgment was pronounced in the report of the Law Enforcement Committee, of which Judge William B. Swaney of Chattanooga, Tenn., was chairman. Other members of the committee were: Judge Marcus Kavanaugh, Chicago; former Governor Charles S. Whitman, New York; Wade H. Ellis, Washington, D. C., and Charles W. Farnum, St. Paul, Minn. The report said in part: New York Age

"The criminal situation in the United States, so far as crimes of violence are concerned, is worse than that of any other civilized country. Here there is less respect for law. From all available sources of information, we estimate that there were more than 9,500 unlawful homicides last year in this country; that in 1920 there occurred not less than 9,000, and that in no year during the last ten did the number fall below 8,500.

"In other words, during the last ten years no less than 85,000 of our citizens have perished by poisons, by the pistol or the knife, or by some other unlawful and deadly instrument."

The committee's report attributed this fearful record of violence to the use of pistol's, finding that 90 per cent. of the crimes were due to that weapon. It declared that the pistol serves no useful purpose in the community and recommended that the manufacture and sale of pistols and ammunition for them be prohibited by law. The laws now in force prohibiting the carrying of firearms were found ineffective, in that they work to the benefit of the criminal rather than the lawabiding citizen. Whether further prohibition of the manufacture and sale of pistols would be any more effctive is questionable, as the lawbreakers would not hesitate to smuggle in the weapon they wanted.

A stricter enforcement of the laws already on the statute book in the way of disarming the gunmen would serve a better purpose.

The committee found cause for encouragement in the conclusion that in crimes involving dishonesty, the morals of this country are better than in any other large country. Considering the numerous cases of extortion, larceny, swindling of all kinds reported daily in the newspapers, this sounds surprising. But these gentlemen are learned in the law and presumably know whereof they speak.

It was the united opinion of the committee that the means provided in the United States for coping with crimes and criminals are today neither adequate nor efficient. Specific mention was made of the failure of the parole and probation laws to accomplish their purposes, unnecessary delays in criminal trials, bail abuses in certain jurisdictions, legal aid for the oppressed who have not means to employ counsel, and the segregation of first offenders in jails.

No discussion of crime in the United States would be complete without referring to the spirit of mob violence, which breeds criminality in entire states and communities. While the committee failed to give this the full consideration that its importance demanded, it did "find that further legislation should be enacted by the Congress to punish and prevent lynching and mob violence."

With this unequivocal endorsement by the leading lawyers of the nation, the United States Senate should act upon the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill without further delay.

ATTACKS HANDLING OF STATE CONVICTS

Atlanta Constitution

In a communication to the public issued Wednesday by Dr. W. C. Bryant, candidate for railroad commissioner, he attacked the "loose manner in which some of the convicts are handled at the state prison farm, as indicated in the John B. Williams case," and called on Commissioner R. E. Davison, chairman of the prison board, to prove his statement that the commission is doing the best it can on the small amount appropriated to run it. 8-24-'22

Dr. Bryant charged that W. C. Adamson, tried and convicted in Fulton superior court for a grave offense against a number of little girls, and sent to the prison farm under sentence of twenty years, was brought from the farm and assigned to duty at the Old Soldiers' Home, and was allowed to visit Atlanta and his family.

"Aside from this flagrant abuse of power, I regard it as an insult and outrage heaped upon these old soldiers to surround them in their last days by burglars, forgers, perverts and murderers, it matters not under what pretext or color of law it is done," said Dr. Bryant.

WHIPPING IN CONVICT CAMP IS CONDEMNED

Inspector's Report Declares Most of Corporal Punishment as Disciplinary Measures Was Given After "Kangaroo Court" Trial

HEAVY STRAP IS USED BY "JACK MAN" IN SKIN

Montgomery Advertiser

Warden Admits Floggings Administered For Infraction of Rules in His Presence or With Guards Present to Prevent It Being Too Severe

8-23-22

Reporting to Governor Thomas E. Kilby Tuesday on conditions as he found them in two county convict camps in Etowah county, Dr. Glenn Andrews, state prison inspector said he found corporal punishment has been freely used as a disciplinary measure. Most of the whippings that took place, however, appear to have been administered through the medium of a "kangaroo court" organized among the prisoners and said to have been in operation up to about two and one-half weeks ago. This "court," it is stated, is composed of a judge, sheriff, solicitor and a "Jack Man" who applies the punishment.

Dr. Andrews said that complaint from either the warden, guards, or other prisoners are reported to the "court" and the alleged offender, if found guilty, "was given from 10 to 35 licks on his bare skin, a man being required to remove his clothing and lie down upon a bed, when the "Jack Man" would strike him with a heavy leather strap, "which accompanies this report, and as your Excellency will see, is 2 1-2 feet long by 1 3-4 inches wide."

The inspector adds that there was a code of rules made out and approved by Mr. Parker, the warden, which were hung in the cages, "and an infraction of these rules, or any other complaint which might be made by the Warden, guards or prisoners against the prisoners, was considered by the court and if thought worthy of punishment the man was duly whipped. Inquiry elicited the statement from a number of the men that whenever a complaint was made against a man by the guards he was invariably punished. Sometimes when the complaint was made by another prisoner, he was turned loose."

Referring to the first of the rules of the "kangaroo court", Dr. Andrews stated that this regulation required the payment of 50c by each man upon entering the camp to go to a common fund for the purchase of such things as the prisoners might desire; for failure to have the required 50c, a man was given 25 licks on the bare back None of the regulations are of such gravity, Dr. Andrews says as to warrant the whipping of a man for their violation, "even in a camp where such punishment is permitted. However, the Warden dignified and gave sanction to the rules and punishment by his own signature to them."

The report continues: "A separate court was provided for whites and blacks. The warden or guards were always present on the outside of the car at the time the men were punished. The warden stated that this was a precautionary measure to prevent excessive punishment. Some of the men, however, stated that it was for the purpose of seeing the punishment well done. From the statement of a number of the prisoners, it was clearly evident that this court was used as a means of punishment by the guards for a number of trivial offenses and instead of being a court organized among the prisoners and operated by them for correction of offenses among themselves, it was used as an instrument for punishment by the warden and guards."

All of the foregoing excerpts from the report refer to Dr. Andrews' inspection at the camp designated by the inspector as Camp No. 2, where he states J. D. Parker is warden. With regard to the "kangaroo court," the inspector said it appeared that up to about three weeks ago it was held from one to two or three times a week. He adds that man after man stated he had been punished a number of times by the officers of the "court." Dr. Andrews says Warden Parker very frankly stated to him that he had on different occasions whipped some of the prisoners, and that the men were generally punished for cursing, fighting, disobeying the guards failure to work, failure to wash themselves, and for other causes, also that they would sometimes receive as high as thirty licks. The warden further stated

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further stated, the inspector says that the "kangaroo court," existed with his knowledge and consent, but that the men were given a trial when charged with any violation of the regulations and whipped by the "Jack Man" when found guilty; that either he or the guards were present when the punishment was being administered in order to prevent it being too severe that during his eight years connection with the convict camps in Etowah county as deputy and then as warden it had been customary to whip the convicts when deemed necessary and that the "kangaroo Court" had existed.

The first county convict camp visited by Dr. Andrews on his inspection, he designates as First Camp No. 2, where J. W. Varnon is warden. Only four negro men were at work there. He found everything clean and orderly, and the food good and wholesome.

At Camp No. 2, where Mr. J. D. Parker is warden, the inspector also found conditions clean and orderly, the food adequate, and wholesome. There were nineteen white men and fifteen negro men at this camp, and he examined all but five of the negro men who were employed at some distance from the camp proper. With two or three exceptions, Dr. Andrews says, the men stated that aside from being whipped at times, they were well treated; that Mr. Parker, the warden did not use abusive language toward them, nor did he allow the guards to do so; that they were well and abundantly fed and otherwise well cared for. Sixteen of the men said they had been whipped at some time by Mr. Parker since their incarceration at the camp, and it appeared that the time of these whippings ranged to from about two and one-half weeks to fifteen months ago. In addition Dr. Andrews says some stated they had been whipped more than once; some that the whipping was not severe, others that it was very severe.

Dr. Andrews stated that a physical examination of a number of these men showed discolorations or marks from bruises. One negro man, he says, had a number of ulcerated places in the skin, and another negro man was found to have similar places on the upper part of each thigh, posteriorly, about the size of a man's hand, and a similar place elsewhere about the size of a silver dollar. The inspector states that: "Both men claimed that the conditions were produced by whippings administered by Mr. Parker about two and a half or three weeks ago. Practically all the men testified to the fact that a Kangaroo court was organized among the prisoners and was in operation up to about two and one-half weeks ago."

According to Dr. Andrews, Warden Parker stated positively that the whipping which he gave the negro referred to did not produce the severe scarifications on the man's body, but that this was due to punishment which had been given the man some days before by Mr. Varnon at First Camp No. 2. The inspector says that while several of the men complained of the severe treatment of Mr. Parker when he whipped them, most of them stated that the whippings were not severe.

The report continues: "An examination of his body showed a number of discolored spots, but the skin was perfectly smooth and unbroken at the time of the investigation. One of the men has been discharged; the others assigned trivial alleged causes for the punishment."

The inspector then gives Warden Parker's version of the incident as follows: "Mr. Parker on the contrary states that the day before the punishment was inflicted these men saw a copy of a newspaper containing your Excellency's recent order to discontinue the whipping of convicts in the state, and that they refused to work but they were ordered to work and that night the punishment was given. He further states that he did not know that this order applied to county convicts, but supposed that it was only intended for state institutions. Since then, however, there has been no punishment by whipping either by him or the Kangaroo court in the camp."

Attached to Dr. Andrews' report is a copy of a statement to the public of Etowah county and signed by 28 prisoners at the camp. In regard to this statement, Dr. Andrews says: "A careful perusal of this statement discloses the fact that the prisoners did not state that they were not punished by being whipped by Mr. Parker, or others, but state that 'the rumors are exaggerated very much as to being mistreated and unmercifully beaten up by the warden.'" The report included a copy of the regulations referred to.

Corporal punishment in county convict camps was abolished by order of Governor Kilby, Monday.

The inspection carried out by Dr. Andrews, followed reports to Governor Thomas E. Kilby that county convicts were being mistreated in Etowah county.

BIBB COUNTY NEGRO TO HANG TODAY FOR ROBBING WHITE MAN

Montgomery Advertiser

Governor Refuses to Commute Sentence of Arnold's Assailant

8-1-22

Governor Thomas E. Kilby, late Thursday afternoon, denied the application for commutation to life imprisonment of the sentence of Ephriam High, negro, convicted in the Bibb county circuit court for robbery, and sentenced to die on the gallows, Friday morning, September 1. The same petition had previously been denied by the state board of pardons which reported to the governor that the members of the board, after a thorough consideration of the case, found no sufficient reason for recommending that clemency be extended.

High was convicted during the 1921 fall term of the Bibb county circuit court, for assaulting and robbing J. M. Arnold, an aged white man. He is alleged to have walked with Mr. Arnold for a distance of about a mile then stepped behind the white man, knocked him to the ground, made between 14 and 17 cuts on his victim's body and then taking about $65 from Mr. Arnold's person, left him for dead. At his trial, High, who it was alleged was not strong mentally, accused another man of being implicated in the crime, stating that this man took the money from Mr. Arnold and gave it to him, High. The alleged accomplice was however, tried and acquitted.

A number of letters were received by the governor recommending clemency in High's case, among them letters from persons residing in Minneapolis, Minn.; Henderson, Ky., and Chicago, Ill., respectively. The trial judge and solicitor, as well as Mr. Arnold, the man assaulted declined, however, to recommend that the sentence of death be commuted. On August 17, Governor Kilby granted High a reprieve of two weeks in order that the condemned man's plea for clemency might be given a hearing before the state pardon board.

MANY WEAPONS FLY ON NEGRO EXCURSION

Picnic Up the Hudson One Prolonged Fight From Start to Finish.

POLICE AND MARINES BUSY

New York Times

Razors, Revolvers, Bottles, Flasks, Knives, Cans and Fists In Incessant Use.

8-17-22

Razors, revolvers, bottles, flasks, knives, clubs, canes an fists were in incessant use on the picnic of the West Side League Voters, a negro organization, which had an excursion up the river yesterday in the steamer Smithfield, commanded by Captain William Raynor.

Captain Raynor took 1,000 excursionists aboard at West Seventy-ninth Street. There were some lively revolver battles at first. Five gunmen were put ashore at West 132d Street, where some additional picnickers were also taken aboard. There was fighting all the way up the river, fighting on shore at Forest View Grove and fighting on the way back.

Passing Yonkers, Captain Raynor steered close to one of the piers and threw ashore a chunk of wood to which was attached a note asking that the New York harbor police be notified that a big cargo of trouble was headed downstream.

Near 132d Street Acting Sergeant Ward and five men in a police boat drew alongside and boarded the Smithfield. They quelled the half a dozen fights then in progress and herded the offenders to one side of the boat. More fights broke out. The herded group grew till it threatened to outnumber the unherded. Flasks of "jackass brandy" were confiscated. The Sergeant gave orders to protect the peaceful ones, but a few minutes later a member of his squad saluted and said:

"Sergeant, where are the peaceful ones?"

Finally Sergeant Ward told Captain Raynor that it was apparently a question of arresting all on board, and that he could not put them in a police boat. He therefore released his prisoners and drew off with his men. They went downstream to call out reserves to make peace when the boat landed.

In the meantime, the shooting attracted the attention of the battleship Maryland, anchored in mid-stream, and a shipload of marines was sent over to give the young marines experience. But they were notified that it was useless to stop two or three sections of what was one big general fight. The ship went on its way until it landed at Seventy-seventh Street. Here the reserves from two police stations were drawn up in line and the passengers were landed one at a time.

Aggressor and victim were so intermingled the offense was apparently so general and the punishment so equitably distributed that the police contented themselves with arresting one man for a sample. This was William Jones, who was generally accused of using a razor out of his turn.

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REEL 15

Crime — 1922.

EUGENE SCHRIEBER, MACON PHYSICIAN, TAKEN FROM HOME

MACON, GA., June 24.—Dr. Eugene Schrieber, formerly of Boston, Mass., was kidnapped from his home tonight, according to reports to the police. At the point of a gun, it is said, he was forced into a big automobile. The car drove away. County and city motorcycle officers are working on the case.

Dr. Schreiber arrived at the terminal station at 1:15 this morning. He said he had not been whipped, but was forced to walk six miles.

"I didn't know the kidnappers," said Dr. Schreiber, "they were not masked, and they did me no harm."

He denied that they ordered him to leave the city or that they had threatened him.

THIS DISGRACE MUST GO!

Shakespeare, in saying life is but a stage and all of us humans actors, might well have drawn examples of both farce tragedy and real-life tragedy from life as it is enacted within the State penal system of Georgia. As this is written, we have before us the picture of a Georgia convict guard standing with a pistol over a Negro convict lying upon the ground groveling at his feet. Quite probably, this picture was taken in fun, and merely indicates that this guard was so proud of his brutality that he had to have it photographed. But the pride and delight of this man in enacting the role of a Simon Legree on the stage of life is a cue that the next Legislature must take into account. This picture, made as a farce, speaks loudly of that which is not farce, but which is tragedy pure and simple and which has put civilization on the defense in Georgia. In spite of what gives every appearance of being one of the most shrewdly manipulated arrangements that ever appeared outside of the covers of a book, evidences have slipped out that under the cover of secrecy enforced by fear of the strong—and brutal—hand of "the law" in Georgia, there exists a condition that would cause any self-respecting man to turn livid with resentment.

But there have arisen men who were not afraid, and who have defied this invisible kingdom of "the law" and spoken out as to what they thought about what they had witnessed. But where is Arnold Worley now—the prisoner who dared to speak out and whose charges caused the State Farm investigation last year? Is he in a steel cage in solitary confinement at the State Farm? Why is it, if it is true, that no county convict camp to which he would be sent will have Worley? Let the State of Georgia pay its honored respects to this man that is now suffering in behalf of the civilization of his commonwealth. There may come a Governor who will consider whether or not the son of Judge Worley should not be given a parole—and a parole that the arm of "the law" cannot swoop down upon and send him back to solitary in a "bull pen" for making revelations that have been waiting for just such a man.

It is said that in civil life, Worley was a lawyer, and that he was sent up for ten or twelve years for killing a sheriff as result of the sheriff's alleged mistreatment of a Negro.

Lacks Ability or Will

The present Prison Commission is either absolutely incapable or unwilling to remedy the situation. Either an entirely new Commission that has no entangling alliances or a new system altogether must come into existence. New power that has never in anyway compromised itself and would not be embarrassed in making changes of personnel in the penal system must be set up.

In the first place, the prisoners have neither respect for nor confidence in the Prison Commission, but have, after years of experience, come to look upon it as no more than a political machine—and a czar at whose throne no favors nor mercies can be expected unless one has friends or prestige or other political resources. The criminal lawyers in general, it is said, will tell you that a prisoner must employ certain lawyers or it is difficult for him to get a pardon. At least, the pardoning power in this State might undergo an investigation.

The great trouble about the whole matter is that the Prison Commission is in reality responsive to no one. The people elect, it is true, but the majesty and grandeur of public opinion have absolutely failed to touch the unrightful sovereignty of the Commission. The Governor might write a note, or he might call upon the Commissioners with a word of advice, but beyond that, he is left high and dry. Outside of a few exceptions, a county sheriff in Georgia seems to be more able under the law to do things than the Governor.

If the Prison Commission were responsive to the people, the prison shame of Georgia would be cleared up before another sun had set red behind our western horizon. The present complaints would be met in that fair attitude and spirit that a worthy and conscientious employe would meet the complaints of a just and right-minded employer. But even if the Commission should become responsive to the will of the people—which Georgia

it is not going to do—who of the people have the time and the opportunity and the other things required to go each month or two months to the various prison camps on tours of inspection? Until the Prison Commission of inspection?

State Parceled Out

It appears that there is no such thing as a single Commissioner taking Statewide jurisdiction. By apparent arrangement, Georgia has been cut up into three districts and each Commissioner is lord over his respective district. At least, it has been declared that what one certain Commissioner approves, the other two almost invariably approve; and often, it is said, when it is decided to get a pardon for a convict, he is transferred to the district that is lorded over by the most powerful Commissioner.

Since in all theory good and sound the Prison Commission has an employer and boss and it is the people—and not wardens and politicians—certainly it is permissible to ask of this "employe" the following question concerning trivial matters:

At a South Georgia camp recently, was a Negro convict who had been given as many as a hundred lashes the night before and who attempted to run away next day with his shackles on, shot down and killed by a guard, in spite of the fact that another one of the convicts begged the guard to let him catch him? Was there any investigation?

Have convicts who said they would rather die than remain at a certain prison camp asked the Commission to transfer them to other camps and been refused?

Have convicts worn log-chains until they cut through to the bone? What action has the Commission ever taken in regard to such chains?

Did one of the Commissioners speak to a warden about whipping six or seven men and the warden, as reply, called in the men and whipped them again before the Commissioner? Did the warden then say, "I'll look after my end"?

Have men been hit as many as fifteen licks in the presence of one of the Commissioners when the lawful number is ten?

Did one of the Commissioners laugh not long ago and say: "Well, they've got Worley in solitary up there at the State Farm"?

Food Ever Inspected?

Is ever an inspection made at a camp at meal-time to see if the convicts are properly fed? Are syrup cans without tops used for water-buckets, with only an old blanket thrown over them on the wagons to keep out the dust of the road on the way to work? Is it true that for weeks at a time at one camp, the dinner of the convicts—peas and bread—was all thrown together in one large vessel and the convicts, without any eating utensils whatever, had to dip out the food as best they could?

Is it true that when a Negro convict is hit six or seven times with the leather, he is often made to begin over with his counting of the licks, on the pretense that he had missed a count, and that the guards stand around him and talk to him in such a way as to make him miscount?

Is it true that the cage capacities at some of the camps are so overworked that some of the convicts have to sit up all night for lack of a place to sleep, and many of those who are able to lie down are so crowded they cannot turn over?

(At this time of the year, the convicts are aroused at 3 o'clock in the morning. They get to work a little before sunrise, it is understood.)

Does not the law stipulate that between May 1 and September 1 (in the Summertime), two hours be allowed the convicts for dinner, but at some camps only about forty minutes are allowed, or just long enough for the men to eat their dinner? And is it a fact that when, after being driven through long hours of heat, some of the men fall out from fatigue or illness they are almost invariably whipped that night and perhaps for several nights to come?

Is it true that men have been whipped for as long as an hour at the time, and that when a man appears to be in danger of dying as result, he is sometimes transferred to another camp?

Is it a fact that no separate quarters are arranged for the sick, and that the dying die among the well?

Of course, this does not mean that even one-half of the prison camps in Georgia are bad. Frankly, the number is not known. And, strange to say, even some of those camps that are bad have good head wardens.

Leave Barbecue Off!

There are other questions, but they can wait. Humane and rightly-concerned Georgians, anxious to keep the banner of the State unstained, would like to have the above questions answered—and with more than simply "Yes" or "No." If the Commission is really desirous of getting the names of convicts referred to in today's and yesterday's editorials, they can do so by co-operating with the next investigating committee that is appointed, instead of lobbying to prevent

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its working effectively.

The time has come to leave the barbecue out and get down to business. Although there is hardly an ill-treated Negro convict in the prison camps or at the State Farm that would so risk his life as to give out the truth of the matter, it may be possible by giving a few of them outright pardons, to learn a few astounding things that would do old Georgia's ears good to hear.

If some of the physicians who have been prisoners at these places but who are now out on parole were only in position to tell what they know, there is no telling to what extent the people of this proud and conscientious State might go to rescue its penal system from the throes of brutal mismanagement!

But they are on parole, and—

Remember Worley!

And remember the Prison Commission's threat to reclaim Christie!

The people of Georgia shall not forget.

'Invisible Rule' Hit By Judge Thomas

MOULTRIE, Ga., July 19.—In his charge to the grand jury serving at the July term of Colquitt Superior Court, Judge W. E. Thomas of the Southern Circuit lashed the so-called "invisible rule."

After calling attention to the fact that the law provides that every person accused of crime shall have a fair trial, with the benefit of counsel and be confronted with the witnesses against him, Judge Thomas said:

"Yet we read in the daily papers, accounts of people being taken out and brutally beaten by men in disguise because of some charge lodged against them. This is frequently referred to as 'invisible rule.' Such procedure sets aside all law and order and subjects the people of the country t a condition of lawlessness and disorder. History discloses that in all ages such conditions placed the poor and friendless in a state of peril and uncertainty.

"Organized society and constituted authorities should end such a state of affairs. You should investigate and combat it. The municipal authorities should courageously resist it. The time is here when thinking men and women should look at themselves and assume responsibility for the observance of the law and should likewise insist that the constituted authorities and peace officers charged with the enforcement of the law should assume responsibility for the enforcement of not simply one law, but all laws, the violation of which constitutes a menace to society."

LASH IN PRISON CALLED BRUTAL

Beating of convicts was denounced and a call was issued to the Governor, Lekislature and Prison Commission to "make illegal this brutal, inhuman and degrading practice," at the last meeting of the Christian Council Friday night before adjournment for the summer. The resolution was introduced by John A. Manget, chairman of the commission on civics, and was adopted unanimously.

John J. Eagan, chairman of the council, reported that three measures of national importance championed by the body had been passed. These were the resolution of Senator Lodge, permitting postponement of the debt of Australia to the United States Grain Corporation: the Jones-Miller narcotic bill, and the appointment of representatives to co-operate with England and France in an investigation of Turkish atrocities on the Armenians.

The committee on unemployment, headed by M. M. Davies, was made a permanent part of the organization.

Mrs. J. Houston Johnston, chairman of the commission of woman's work, told of the establishment of the community home. She spoke of the need for legislative action to enable the Georgia Training School For Girls to reopen the Harriet Hawkes Dormitory, which, for lack of funds, was closed last year, necessitating the dismissal of some 60 girls whose training had not been completed.

Plans were announced for evangelistic meetings in the parks during July and August on Sunday afternoons.

George B. Hinman was elected to membership on the Committee on Church Co-operation, the executive committee of the Christian Council.

The next meeting of the council will be in September.

NASHVILLE GA HERALD
JUNE 15, 1922

The case of an old negro ma[illegible]r in Southwest Georgia, sentenced some weeks ago to a term of 29 years in the penitentiary for stealing, furnishes quite a contrast to that of a prominent Middle Georgia business man who was tried last week for embezzling approximatey $169,000 and given ONE YEAR.

THE BAR AND CRIME.

Speeding up the law's delay, devising ways and means whereby to insure more uniform and more rigid enforcement of law, particularly as it applies to "crime waves," and the advocacy of uniform state laws relating to corporations, on divorce, extradition and law enforcement, are to constitute the headline activities which will feature the annual convention of the American Bar association, opening in San Francisco next Wednesday.

This convention, according to Cordenio A. Severance, president of the association, will be "the most important conference in the organization's history," and if it results in the attainment of the reforms foreshadowed by its program it will accomplish much in the way of benefit to the American public.

It is said that of the three main topics slated for discussion and action by the convention the matter of uniform laws commands the chief interest of lawyers and courts.

For several years the national bar association has been working toward a plan under which the federal supreme court would work out a set of rules to insure uniformity of jury case laws in the various states, after the fashion of federal equity cases; and its results, its advocates claim, would be to make the status of any case the same in one state as in another and would be of great benefit to the legal profession as well as to the lay citizens of the country.

But popular interest undoubtedly is centered more in the proposal to curtail if not totally eliminate the evil of "the law's delay"—an evil that is felt by every community and by every citizen who suffers from the effects of crime.

Chief Justice Taft has recently completed an exhaustive study of English court procedure with a view to preparing and recommending a concrete plan for simplifying the procedure and for speeding up the process of justice in American courts.

The chief justice will personally present to the bar association the "case" of "the law's delay," and it is to be hoped that the method he has worked out in the light of his observations in England will be passed on to the people and put into operation.

In an interview appearing in a San Francisco newspaper the other day President Severance gave a forecast of the probable attitude of the bar association toward criminal court procedure and practice.

"I think personally," he said, "that—

"there has been too much evasion of jury duty by our better-class citizens, failure of citizens to use their powers of suffrage, and too many handicaps placed upon presentation of cases by district attorneys.

"Such things encourage crime. I don't think much of this after-the-war crime wave alibi. The figures fail to bear it up."

Mr. Severance said that the bar association has "sought to get at the real causes" of "the grave situation resulting in so-called crime waves," and that means of combating it will be outlined by the legislative committee.

The report of this committee, based upon months of personal investigation and study of crime conditions and of court methods here and abroad—together with whatever action the American Bar association may take with reference to it—will be awaited with keen interest by the public.

Crime—1922

Georgia

THE MURDER MANIA.

Drawing his conclusions from the records of the twenty-eight American cities for which the data at the present time are available, Dr. F. L. Hoffman, a prominent life insurance statistician, of New York, made some assertions in connection with his recent report on the increase of murder in this country, that are so startling as almost to challenge acceptance on their face value.

Atlanta Constitution 12-22-22

He declared, for example, that the homicidal death rate is increasing in this country **"at a pace in excess of our population increase,"** basing his conclusion upon the fact that in the twenty-eight cities under review, having a total population of 20,558,770, the murder death rate for 1920 and 1921 increased from 8.5 to 9.3 per 100,000.

During the last five years preceding 1921, he said, the homicidal death rate in those cities had averaged 8.5 per 100,000 inhabitants, and he declared the rate for 1921 was the highest in their history.

According to Dr. Hoffman, this deplorable state of affairs is due mainly, first, to our laxity in permitting indiscriminate possession of and traffic in dangerous weapons and poisonous substances; second, to the comparative ease with which, under our judicial system and procedure, criminals may escape the full penalty for their crimes.

He highly commends "the efforts which are being made in congress to pass federal legislation aiming at the statutory control over the sale of dangerous weapons," and reforms in court procedure of such a nature as to expedite the processes of justice and make punishment for crime more drastic and certain.

In this connection The New York World said very pertinently, in a recent editorial, that "to prevent murder by depriving the murderer of arms is impossible;" but it suggests, as another course, to get at the root of the evil, that crime be punished **"with certainty and celerity."** Continuing, The World says:

"If the lawyers of the country will devote less time to devising subtleties and complexities of practice to get murderers off or to delay their punishment until all deterrent effect that it might have is dissipated, if they will turn their attention to reforming the processes of criminal courts for greater strength, simplicity, common sense and promptitude, they may get somewhere and make a crime-ridden community their debtors."

All of this supplies subject matter for sober reflection upon the part of the American people, and especially for serious consideration by the voters of this country and by our law-makers, peace authorities and judges.

MORE POLICE NEEDED.

There is "food for thought" in the communication from Plannie Miner, which we present in another column of this page, relative to the crime situation in Atlanta and its remedy.

Atlanta Constitution

Mr. Miner is attached to the office of the solicitor-general of Fulton county, and his long experience there entitles to serious consideration what he says with reference to crime and criminals.

As he sums up the local situation, Atlanta is overrun with crooks and criminals and petty violators of the law, largely as a result of an inadequate police force, and he suggests as a remedy that the department "be enlarged to at least double its present force."

1-4-23

He makes the point that "you can't properly patrol a city of 250,000 inhabitants with a police department only large enough to patrol a city of 100,000;" which is obviously true.

That brings the argument down to the question of whether or not the present Atlanta police force is large enough only to properly patrol a city of 100,000.

Whether it is or is not, we do not profess to know.

But we know, as every citizen knows, that the people of Atlanta are suffering grievously from lack of adequate police protection for their lives, their property and their rights as citizens, be the cause what it may.

We know that the traffic laws are constantly being ridden over roughshod, often with fatal consequences, and that only puny and ineffective efforts are being made to enforce them.

We know that killings and holdups and robberies are matters of daily occurrence on our streets, and that every night is featured by burglaries and thievery of every form.

It is obvious, therefore, that in being assessed for the maintenance of the police department to protect their lives, their households and their property against molestation by crooks and criminals the taxpayers of Atlanta are paying for something they do not receive.

The situation has reached a point at which it becomes insufferable; and **the remedy for it must be found!**

If the conditions that exist—and that seem to be growing worse instead of better—are due to a numerical insufficiency of the police department, more men, as many as may be required, should be added to the force.

The facts of the situation should be ascertained by the city authorities, backed by public sentiment; and the remedy, whatever it may be and regardless of cost, should be speedily and vigorously applied.

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Crime — 1922. Georgia

EFFORT TO EXTEND SCOPE IS STARTED ON EVE OF HEARING

Story of Atlanta Boy's Death, Without Medical Attention, Told by Fellow Prisoner.

SAYS DOCTOR REFUSED TO SEE DYING YOUTH

Board Will Be Excluded From Hearings on Conditions at Farm While Convicts Testify.

BY MARION KENDRICK
Staff Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—Efforts to inaugurate a complete investigation of Georgia's entire penal system will be launched Monday with the opening of the hearing on conditions at the state prison farm in Milledgeville, conducted by a committee of superior court judges, appointed by Governor Thomas W. Hardwick, it was learned from interested parties here tonight.

This announcement came with the statement that although the prison commission has taken the position that its part in the investigation is only one of co-operation with the judges, evidence of cruelty to prisoners at the state farm and county convict camps will place the board members on trial.

While a definite program for the hearing had not been completed tonight, it is understood that the prison commission will not be allowed to sit with the judges when evidence is being heard. Prisoners at the farm have stated that they are "afraid to tell what they know," on account of threats of further punishment, it was asserted, and for this reason no prison authority will be permitted to hear the testimony and name of witnesses will be kept secret.

To "Try" Commission.

Board members will be questioned on the testimony and be given an opportunity to refute all charges. The hearing will assume the rules and regulations of a court trial, it appeared. No member of the commission was in Macon tonight, but it was learned that they will maintain that they are not "on trial" and will endeavor to be present at all sessions.

Representative Jones Perryman, of Talbot county, chairman of the house penitentiary committee, arrived in Macon Sunday and stated that Judge W. E. H. Searcy, chairman of the investigating commission, had summoned him to appear at the hearing. Mr. Perryman headed the house committee that visited the state farm last summer and later returned a majority report severely condemning conditions at the institution.

"My attitude regarding the investigation of the state farm by the commission composed of five superior court judges, appointed by Governor Hardwick, is one only of co-operation, as requested by the commission," said Mr. Perryman.

Knows 1921 Conditions.

"I shall participate in this investigation only to the extent of laying before this commission such absolute facts as are in my possession, and as they may desire them, including all documentary evidence placed in my possession as chairman of the house penitentiary committee. I know what the conditions were at the state prison farm when the house committee made its investigation during the 1921 session of the Georgia legislature. I do not know of my own knowledge what they are today, as I have not made personal investigation of the place since that time. But I sincerely hope there has been some material improvement in the conditions at the state farm since that time.

"I made the investigation that was made in the summer of 1921 because I was delegated that duty by the general assembly of Georgia, and had I brought back a different report from that which was submitted and which is included in the house journal of the 1921 session, I would have stultified my conscience under my oath as a legislator and absolutely betrayed the trust imposed upon me by the law-making body of the state of Georgia.

"I desire solely to be of whatever beneficial co-operation I may be to this special investigating commission."

Attacks Commission.

PROBE MAY COVER STATE PENAL SYSTEM

Continued from first page.

mission, charging that a "powerful lobby," directed by its members, had "swarmed the house and senate" when the majority report was presented, in an effort to prevent favorable action on the recommendations.

J. Christie, a former inmate of the state farm and who has issued several cards telling of alleged conditions at the institution, stated tonight that a number of Fulton county men will appear as witnesses at the hearing. Some of these men recently have been released from the farm, he said, while several others are now inmates.

The father and relatives of W. R. Lipscomb, an Atlanta boy, who recently died at the state farm because of alleged lack of medical attention, will testify either Monday or Tuesday.

Story of Atlantan.

When Lipscomb became ill in March, said Christie, he was taken to the institution infirmary. Christie asked the medical officer if he would prescribe a diet for the invalid, he continued, knowing that the prison food was not suitable. The reply was "Tell him to follow the diet ordered by his Atlanta physician, if he can get it," Christie asserted. Later, Lipscomb asked for further medical aid, but no attention was given to the request, Christie said.

"The following day the prisoner again asked for the doctor. This time more insistently," Christie asserted. "This message was also delivered, and seeing it was about to be disregarded, I followed the doctor after he had donned his hat and coat.

"Doctor," I said, "if you are not going to see Lipscomb, won't you send him some message that will perhaps ease his mind?

"This was his reply:

"Be Nice—Read Bible."

"'Be nice to him; talk kindly to him; read the Bible to him if you want'

"With this the doctor left. The next day Lipscomb died after great suffering," said Christie, who also declared that he could not give information relating to his death to the boy's father and brother when they came to the farm and were dissatisfied with the stories told by prison officials. His silence was caused by fear of later mistreatment from officials who were present when the questions were asked, he said.

Christie exhibited numerous affidavits corroborating charges that he has made.

Kenneth D. Lipsey, of Fitzgerald, who was released from the prison farm Friday, stated that since the investigation was ordered by the governor "there has been a great stir to get things in shape; prisoners are whitewashing the place and making it look much improved."

"We prisoners were for long periods without water to wash in," reads Lipsey's affidavit.

"I know more than one instance where men were threatened for asking for shoes. I was present the day Captain Smith, in the presence of Judge Davison, threatened Willie Cooper for telling the judge that he had no shoes and had received no sox in over three months.

"I certify to the truth of the statement that there has been no segregation of the youthful prisoners, nor of the venereally diseased; that the men have been underfed, as stated by Christie, and that his statement regarding the character and monotony of the food is true.

"It is also true that the lack of medical attention given the men is a scandal, and that men are permitted to die without attention, even when they ask for it.

Supports Christie.

"In essence I support every portion of Christie's statements and am largely familiar with the conditions as reported by him.

"During my stay at the farm I have known as many as eleven prisoners to have been whipped at one time

I know also that since the newspaper articles appeared and just recently since the investigation became certain there has been a general cleaning up around the place; that the food has been improved, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no one whipped recently, whereas the 'leather' was a potent factor and growing in popularity with the officials prior to the release of Christie."

Written Testimony.

In addition to testimony by a large number of witnesses who will testify, it is stated that prisoners have been whipped severely and otherwise mistreated without cause, or excessively; that clothing and food given inmates have not been sufficient, and that building and grounds are very insanitary. Affidavits and letters received by the governor and other officials will be laid in the hands of the judges.

The basis for a statewide investigation will be that these same conditions exist in general throughout the entire penal system of the state. Prison board members deny that these allegations are true.

Judge Searcy is chairman of he investigating committee. The other members are Judge Henry A. Mathews, of Macon; Judge R. C. Bell, of Cairo; Judge Henry C. Hammond, of Augusta, and Judge Mose Wright, of Rome.

COMPLAINT IS MADE NEGRESSES SHACKLED

A delegation representing the colored ministers' union of Montgomery called on Governor Kilby Wednesday and complained that negro women were being handcuffed by state transfer agents. They urged the governor to discontinue the practice except in cases where the women were disobedient, contending that there is no need for the manacling of women who are peaceful.

William V. Fewell, state warden-general, attended the conference and stated that he had not been advised that negro women had been handcuffed except in cases where they refused to obey orders and were disobedient. He said he would make an investigation.

Members of the delegation which called on the governor were Rev. C. Eubank Tucker, Rev. A. J. Stokes, Rev. W. L. Hamblin, Rev. P. A. Callahan, and Rev. J. W. Thomas.

Overseer Kills Negro; Alleges Self-Defense

AMERICUS, Ga., June 27.—Mo-ell Mann, negro, employed upon the farm of J. H. Poole & Sons near Flint River was shot Monday by Albert Jones, white, assistant overseer on the plantation. Jones reported the affair to Mr. Poole and notified Sheriff Harvey where he could be found if wanted. The killing occurred when Mann, pistol in hand, attempted to grab Jones by the collar, after threatening his life.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
JUNE 6, 1922

Two Negroes Sentenced In Narcotic Act Cases

Columbus Warner and Richard Street, negroes, arrested by federal narcotic agents May 20, pleaded guilty Tuesday to conspiracy to sell opium and were sentenced by Judge Foster in Federal court, to a year and a day in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta.

GEORGIA'S PRISON SHAME

If anyone thinks for a minute that the State Prison Commission is going to do anything definite and effective looking toward the eradication of evils that give clear indication of existing at the State Farm, they are sadly mistaken. That might stir up a hornet's nest that the Commissioners would much prefer was left in its present peaceful state. Among other things, it might mean that the inner workings of quite a number of county convict camps over the State, at which it is said over seventy-five per cent of the State's several thousand prisoners are located, would be brought into the limelight, with all that that would mean. Georgians might hold up their hands in horrified surprise at the disclosures; indeed, there is no doubt that they would. The ramifications of the penal system of Georgia might so arouse public opinion that not only the State Farm would be cleaned out from almost the top to the bottom, but a surprising number of the county convict camps would be treated likewise.

The hour has struck in Georgia when the public conscience must be aroused against barbarous inhumanities that are declared to exist, not only by persons appearing in the

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public prints with their statements, but by others who have chosen to wait until somebody who means business appoints an investigating commission that means business. If public opinion does not rebel and demand that the State's public servants take serious and effective action to put an end to the shame that is Georgia's, an invisible kingdom that gives indication of existing within the penal system of this State will grow and become stronger, politically and otherwise, until the scandal of this czardom will become so foul that it will smell in the nostrils of Americans from the Atlantic to the Pacific—and appall a nation!

Representative Perryman, chairman of the penitentiary committee of the Lower House of the Legislature, is to be congratulated for his determination to conduct a fight against the political situation in the State that is warding off any investigation that would amount to as much as putting salt on a bird's tail.

But the people are going to demand a serious investigation. And when it comes and ends, the Prison Commission may be abolished, and the entire penal system placed directly under the Governor, with prison camp inspectors appointed by the Governor and responsible directly to him instead of depending for office upon political situations in the various counties. The power of whipping may be vested entirely in the hands of these inspectors; or if this is impractical, only the head wardens in each county may be allowed to use the leather.

At least, there may be such a reorganization that a number of the officials and employes over the State will be swept out of office, and the Prison Commission itself reorganized altogether.

When that investigation comes, which will be fought by powerful forces to prevent its coming to pass except as a mere formality, the following are some of the things that are likely to appear in affidavits made for the investigators:

As bad as the State Farm is said to be, various convict camps over the State caring for State prisoners are 100 per cent worse.

In one of the "model" camps, a convict was whipped for refusing to hold a pipe in his mouth and letting a deputy warden shoot at it with a pistol.

Another was whipped because when he was told to obtain another convict's false teeth when asleep and drop them into a filthy place he replied, "I'll try."

Another was whipped because when he dived into some fifteen feet of ice-cold water in February for a deputy warden's pistol he failed to secure it.

A Negro convict who was whipped one day, died the next. His name was erased from the whipping list.

A Negro convict was whipped for having a fit.

A 13-year-old Negro boy was whipped on his last day in the camp for refusing to curse the cook.

Two white convicts, one from Ohio and the other a foreigner, both without friends, received such treatment and were so unsuccessful in attempting to get the Prison Commission to bring them relief that both attempted to commit suicide, one drinking iodine and the other liniment.

Another convict was whipped a second time for reporting to the warden that he was whipped the first time.

Another was given six licks for reminding a deputy warden of his promise to remove his chain.

One Negro was whipped every night for a number of nights and then made to fight another Negro. He had his wrist broken in the fight, and was made to tell the doctor and the warden he was injured in his work.

Another Negro convict was whipped because he told a member of the Commission that no syrup had been served for two weeks. At a certain camp, no inspection of the camp was made from last October up to about thirty days ago, and perhaps not yet. Members of the Commission sometimes go out to where the men are working, after first calling on the warden and taking him along, the warden in turn securing the deputy warden to accompany the party. And those convicts that ever have the temerity to complain (all complaint is treated as insubordination), pay bitterly.

One camp whose whipping list carried about sixty names a month, generally reported about ten.

A monthly whipping list of 31 names was trimmed down to three. This, however, was unknown to the warden of this camp, who is an honest, upstanding man; but the warden lives in town, and the convict that dares take his troubles to that tribunal is not only thrashed unmercifully but is made to believe that it is "by orders of the warden.'

Much of the whipping is done by convicts themselves. This adds to the embarrassment, which delights the guards or deputy warden. Whipping is the usual entertainment at some camps when visitors are on hand.

Many are whipped for being sick. The doctor was called to attend one Negro convict who had gotten some beef lodged in his throat and could not eat. The doctor advised the leather. For three days the doctor came and advised whipping. On the third day the Negro died.

At least five or six mysterious deaths of convicts have occurred at a single camp. No investigation.

But there are other sports for rainy days and other times that the convicts are not working, such jokes as hiding pistols in the cages of Negro convicts, finding them and making accusation. In one case, in a joke over a coat belt, a convict was given a pistol and told to run another one. The Negro with the pistol fired in the direction of the other, who ran into a barbed-wire clothes line and so cut up his face he had to be taken to town to a doctor. The doctor and warden were told that he did it in running after the mules.

Whenever a prisoner manages to slip a letter out from the State Farm or a prison camp, this letter is sent by the Commission back to the warden. When a Negro convict wrote one day and the letter came back as usual, the deputy warden or guard went to the convict and said: "Don't you know better than to write letters to those folks up yonder? They are my kinfolks." The reply was: "Well, boss, I just wanted to get fair treatment." He got the strap.

At one camp at least, a boy under twenty-one years of age has been guarding convicts (contrary to law).

The above statements are allegations that will be sworn to in one form or another if a commission that really possesses the power and determination to investigate the prison system of Georgia is appointed. The Telegraph, itself, has no definite, detailed charges to make; but it joins the public in anxiously awaiting the day when the log-chain and the leather strap and the shooting of shackled convicts will be at an end in Georgia, and convict bosses will seek means to prevent punishment instead of searching for trivial excuses on which to brutally punish.

LAW AND "MURDER GUN."

There is much truth and an obvious moral in the cartoon which we present elsewhere upon this page, in which the cartoonist forcefully points out one of the most flagrant inconsistencies in the every-day practice in many states and local communities of this country.

The cartoon simply illustrates the fact that by law and our righteous zeal in behalf of good morals we strictly inhibit whisky, narcotic drugs and many "lesser perils," while permitting free and unrestrained commerce in instruments used for killing.

In other words, we have made it a crime for a man to buy or sell alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs; but, once having violated the law by getting drunk on rot-gut whisky or by doping himself into a state of moral irresponsibility, there is nothing in our law or community practice to prevent him from walking into a gun store or pawnshop and equipping himself to do murder!

It is a crime in Georgia for a citizen to carry deadly weapons concealed on his person, without proper authorization to do so; but if a man, negro or white, were to be seen walking the streets with a pistol fastened to his belt and in full view, he ought to be, and probably would be, arrested on general principles, as a "suspicious character."

In fact, that is exactly what happened in one instance here in Atlanta only a short time ago, and the policeman who made the arrest was entitled to commendation for doing what was clearly his duty, although the "gun-toter" was within his legal rights in carrying his weapon unconcealed.

A great number, both of negroes and of white men, who are arrested on the streets of Atlanta, regardless of the nature of the offense alleged, taken to the police station and searched, are found to be armed with a concealed deadly weapon; but it is maintained that the police are without authorization to search any man's person to ascertain whether or not he is armed, until after he is at least alleged to have committed an offense warranting his being taken into custody.

The pernicious, menacing practice of "gun-toting" ought to be stopped; for every man with a gun in his pocket is a potential killer and a walking peril to everybody within the range of his weapon.

But the way to stop it is not simply to make it a misdemeanor to carry weapons concealed, and to disarm the comparatively few infractors who happen to be arrested for some other offense; but, first, to outlaw, or rigidly restrict, the traffic in deadly weapons. and, second, to authorize the police and other officers of the law to search the persons of whomever they may suspect of being in possession of a proscribed weapon.

The law-makers of Georgia might profitably give consideration to legislation to this end.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Crime - 1922

AN INTERESTING VIEW.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
September 20, 1922.

On Friday, September 1, 1922, there ran in the Birmingham Age-Herald, one of the South's leading (white) daily papers, under the caption "For the Good of the Community" a story, a part of which I am quoting here, for your information. Read it and think:

T. M. CAMPBELL,
Field Agent.

"While we rejoice over the wage advances and the added money in circulation which that means, it is a good time to lend a thought to the black man of this district. Vain effort has been made to suppress the labor agent luring the black man away. The black man will go long as he finds real or imaginary cause to go.

"The remedy for the emigration of the black man rests on the shoulders of the southern white man. He can keep him or let him wander away, then whistle for the working power which he represents and the safe Americanism which is in every Negro breast. The Negro knows no other country and cares less America is his all. He belongs in the south. He will remain here if certain things are done for him If not he will go away in increasing numbers.

The Negro of today prefers the separation of the races from a social standpoint. They have their own picture shows, their own churches, their own lodge rooms, their own physicians and dentists. They know what justice is and, if they are not accorded it in the south, they will seek it elsewhere.

"The business men of the south need to awaken to the treatment which the southern Negro meets at hands of the understrappers of the law. They need take practical measures to see that the black southern soil tiller and furnace helper is not harassed by ignorant and unconscionable whites.

"Preaching to a certain class of white men is of no avail. There must be an organized protective agency thrown about the Negro in his industrial life.

"Yours for upbuilding.

(Signed) "Richard A. Johnston."

HARDWICK CALLS FOR PRISON CAMP PROBE IN GEORGIA

Atlanta Constitution
11-2-22

Action Is Taken After Many Complaints of Inhumane Treatment of Convicts Are Received.

PRISON CAMP REFORM PROGRAM IS APPROVED

Committee on Church Co-Operation Is Pushing Changes That Will Revolutionize Conduct of Camps.

Governor Hardwick, Wednesday, informed the committee on church co-operation that he will immediately urge the state prison commission to conduct a rigid investigation of charges in numerous instances that prisoners in Georgia prison camps are brutally flogged and are given inhumane treatment.

Charles N. Walker, spokesman for the committee, who presented the matter to the governor in behalf of the churches body. at the same time announced that the governor has approved a program of prison camp reforms that will revolutionize the system of corporal punishment now in vogue and will insure fair and humane treatment to all convicts.

This program is being drawn up by officials of the committee, Mr. Walker stated, and will be presented to the governor in a few days. He declared that no extra legislation will be necessary to carry the new system into effect, but that it will be inaugurated by instructions of the prison commission from the governor. who is empowered by law to regulate prison affairs.

Features of Program.

Chief features of the new program will be as follows:

Written reports from prison camp officials of instances of misconduct on the part of prisoners, these to be filed with the prison commission.

Review of the facts so detailed by the commission, and formal decision as to the form of punishment to be administered.

In case of a decision to administer corporal punishment, the prisoner convicted of misconduct shall be whipped by a prison camp official who in all cases shall not be the man who filed the complaint against the prisoner.

Presence of a physician at the time of each whipping i order that prisoners may be properly attended in case of ill physical effects.

The governor, Wednesday, stated that he will ask the prison commission to make a complete and far-reaching investigation of prison camp conditions, and to institute reforms wherever they are found - essary.

Wants Thorough Probe.

The governor told the committee that there had been so many reports of inhumane treatment to prisoners coming to his desk that he had decided to ask the prison commission to make a thorough investigation of conditions and to investigate each particular complaint. Among the complaints the one received most frequently is that wardens flog prisoners for insubordination and other offenses and that they exceed the authority given them by law in such cases.

The charges of inhumane treatment were presented to the governor in behalf of the committee by Charles N. Walker, president of the Atlanta Civic league. Others on the committee were W. W. Orr, Marion Jackson and James Morton.

Governor Hardwick told the members of the committee that in some cases whipping convicts was necessary as a last resort but he said such whippings should be reported by the authorities and should take place only in the presence of a physician.

Reforms Are Sought.

"Reforms along the line of whipping of convicts," Mr Walker told The Constitution Wednesday night, "have been sought after for some time by the committee on church co-operation. We have been before the governor several times with our ideas, and we are delighted that he has approved them.

"Only thirteen states in the entire country have failed to abolish corporal punishment among its convicts, Alabama having recently done away with the system, and all the states that have made the change find it works better than the inhumane practice of common promiscuous lashing.

"In Georgia no facilities are provided for properly punishing men who refuse to work or are guilty of misconduct, so that until these things are provided, there must of necessity be some whipping as punishment.

"Consequently, our aim is to humanize the system of lashing convicts and to assure that fair treatment be given the men. One handicap is that prison guards, we find, are as a general rule, a low order of men, with their instincts for brutal punishment whetted by their environment. Any convict who incurs their ill will is apt to be flogged at any moment on any provocation—or none at all, for we have no means of checking up on the treatment of prisoners.

Flogged Unmercifully.

"This committee has cited to the governor cases where men were flogged unmercifully and left in a dangerous state of physical being. We have even shown him where convicts were whipped and died, and instances of administering of as many as 25 or 30 lashes at the time are rather common, when the law specifically provided that ten lashes at a time is the limit allowed.

"We wish to put into force a system by which a guard must turn in a written complaint against a prisoner guilty of misconduct and that the prison commission must review the report and decide on the punishment.

"Then some prison offcial who did not turn in the report and had nothing to do with the complaint will be designated to administer the penalty. Also a physician will be in attendance to assure proper medical attention if it is needed. In this way we will eliminate the possible element of personal animosity in punishing refractory prisoners.

"Brutally Beaten."

"A case which came to our attention recently was of an educated convict who was brutally beaten. When he had received something like 30 lashes he turned to the guard whipping him and asked: 'Do you know that you are violating the law in giving me more than ten lashes?'

"'To hell with the law,' was the guard's reply, 'we are the law here. Tie him up again, boys.' And the convict was given another whipping then and there for his statement to the guard."

Mr. Walker stated that the governor had expressed full sympathy with the prison reform program outlined by the committee, which is also preparing for the governor's approval a system of penalties for prison camp authorities who exceed their authority in using the lash or who are found guilty of inhumane treatment to prisoners.

The program, together with the proposed new system on lashing, will be submitted to Governor Hardwick in the course of only a day or two Mr. Walker said.

ALLEGED SLAYER OF NEGRO HELD ON $1,000 BOND

10/12/22
Atlanta Constitution

Walter Jones, 27, of 20 Anniston avenue, who was arrested Friday on charges of shooting to death a negro, Clarence Shell, on Kirk street, was arranged before Judge George E. Johnson in recorder's court Monday afternoon and bound over to the Fulton county grand jury in bond of $1,000 on charges of manslaughter.

The affray between Jones and the negro is said to have grown out of a dispute between the two, during which the former, claiming self defense, fired a pistol at the negro, killing him instantly.

WHITE MAN ON TRIAL IN KILLING OF NEGRO

10/11/22
Atlanta Constitution

Americus, Ga., October 10.—(Special.)—Today's session of Schley superior court, at Ellaville, was consumed in the trial of George Phillips, a white farmer, charged with murder. Early tonight the hearing still was in progress.

Phillips is on trial in connection with the lynching of Will Jones, a negro farmer living in the Devane neighborhood, several miles from Ellaville, in Schley county. The motive for the negro's killing was never clearly indicated. He is believed to have threatened to report certain of his white neighbors for making whisky. The kiling occurred February 13, Jones being shot to death on the public road near the farm of Tom Walker, a relatives, with whom he took refuge after a fight at his house the previous night with several white men.

NEGRO'S MURDER LAID TO WHITE YOUTH BY JURY

10/14/22
Atlanta Constitution

Athens, Ga., October 10.—(Special.)—Briggs Carson, Tifton boy, and former university student was indicted on the charge of murdering Murray White, a negro, by the Clarke county grand jury today. Carson shot the negro several weeks ago, following an altercation over some money belonging to the student.

WHITE FARMER HELD FOR NEGRO'S DEATH

Atlanta Constitution 10-28-22

Thomson, Ga., October 27.—(Special.)—Henry Parks, an old negro man, was found shot to death at his home near Whiteoak campground today, and Pearl Morris, a white farmer living nearby, has been arrested. It is also alleged that Mr. Morris and the negro had a quarrel some time past.

10/28/22

NEGRO'S DEATH LAID TO HANCOCK FARMER

Atlanta Constitution 10/29/22

Augusta, Ga., October 18.—Judson Jackson, white farmer of this county, was placed in jail here last night charged with killing Gordon Ware, a negro laborer, during a gambling game staged in an outhouse on the Dr. Gunter farm near New Holland.

MOCKING THE LAW.

A prominent citizen of Chattooga county, Ga., expressing indignation over the recent "escape" of Clint Mathis from the chaingang in Bibb county, writes The Constitution:

"We read the report in The Constitution of the escape of Clint Mathis. We also learned that he had been made a trusty—to our great surprise.

"From observation up here we deduct the following conclusion:

"Friday before the escape of Mathis the following Sunday, one Frank Maxey carried Jim Mathis, the father of this boy, down to Bibb county in a high-powered car. The supposition is that something was done in getting Clint out and that he changed apparel, got into the car with Maxey and his father, and turned loose in the mountains up here.

"To say the least, there is suspicion of some sort of shenanigan in the matter or else gross negligence and a shameful disregard of the laws of our country.

"The crime was a most heinous one and the result was a frail widow left with a house full of small children to support. She has been a physical wreck since the murder.

"Why would a man guilty of such a crime be made a trusty? Who is the responsible party, or parties, in this matter? So much suspicion surrounds the matter that the proper authorities should make a thorough investigation of it and the guilty ones made to suffer for turning loose such a criminal upon the public.

"The whole thing is an outrage and a disgrace to the state of Georgia."

Mathis was serving a life sentence for first degree murder, committed near Summerville, Ga., in January, 1921.

Last Sunday he was reported to have "disappeared," and to be "headed toward his old haunts (in North Georgia) in a high-powered automobile."

If this were an exceptional instance in which a convicted felon had escaped the penalty to which a Georgia court had sentenced him the criticism expressed by our correspondent might be measurably discounted; **but it is not!**

As a matter of fact, it seems to have become a common practice for the prison authorities of Georgia to make "trusties" of imprisoned murderers and other grave offenders against the law.

Numerous instances of this kind have recently been called to the attention of the public—instances in which even murderers sentenced to life imprisonment have not only been given the usual "trusty" privileges, but access to and the use of automobiles, being permitted virtually to go "joy-riding" about the country under the pretext of running errands for their keepers.

Such a practice makes a mockery of the law; and it is an outrage against public decency!

Society is, indeed, in grave peril when, after a criminal is tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay the penalty prescribed by the law, a subordinate can with impunity set him free.

It is high time for public sentiment to take cognizance of this practice and demand that it be stopped!

The good people of Chattooga county have ample justification for characterizing this so-called escape as "an outrage and a disgrace to the state of Georgia!"

Unless the decrees from courts are to be enforced, we might as well abolish them!

Crime Situation Demands Better Police Protection

Atlanta Constitution

Editor Constitution: What we need in Atlanta is a much larger police force than we now have. We are now confronted with the fact that we have a police department scarcely sufficient in size to properly patrol our front and business streets, together with our enormous, puzzling and rapidly increasing traffic conditions, let alone our miles and miles of back streets, and our resident and suburban sections where the large majority of our burglaries, hold-ups and other crimes are committed.

Notwithstanding the old and out-of-date system under which the police department has to operate, and all the politics and politicians it is hampered by, I contend that the department has been and is doing some good work. 12-4-22

With the criminal division of the superior courts running continuously from one end of the year to the other, and about half the time emergency divisions being held by judges from different parts of the state (free of charge to the county), who realize the inability of the criminal division of the superior court to dispatch the criminal business of this county. Fully ninety per cent of these cases come from the police departments. And consider the enormous expense incumbent on the tax payers of this community for detention, feeding and trial of these crimnals.

Investigation of the records shows that though the criminal division of the superior court is already far behind with the trial of cases now pending, yet crime is continuously increasing. In the light of these facts everyone will agree with The Atlanta Constitution that it is time something should be done. And the only plausible and reasonable remedy in my mind after years of experience in the criminal court, is that our police department be enlarged to at least double its present force.

You can't properly patrol a city of 250,000 inhabitants like Atlanta satisfactorily with a police department only large enough to patrol a city of 100,000. There could be no better advertisement go out to the world for Atlanta than to say that Atlanta has less crime than any other city of her size in the country, and that she has the best system and most competent police protection of any city in the country.

In order to get a proposition of this kind into effect it would be necessary for our chamber of commerce, business and professional men of all lines, and our civic organizations and our newspapers to get together and back our city and put our police department on a paying basis so that some of the enormous amount of money that is now being spent feeding and prosecuting criminals would be spent as a prohibitive of crime. When we do this the criminals who are here uncaught will quickly move to other fields of operation. And those who frequent our city from time to time will ever stay shy of Atlanta.

Give us sufficient police protection and the so-called crime wave will soon be a thing of the past and our lives, liberty and property will at all times be safe.

PLENNIE MINER.
315 Courthouse, Atlanta, Ga.

6 SUSPECTS TO LEARN FATE IN COURT

Atlanta Georgian
11-28-22

Detectives Continue Probe of Feud Vengeance Theory in Poulos Mystery.

Will Johnson, negro, held on suspicion in connection with the slaying of Peter G. Poulos, widely known member of the Atlanta Greek colony, will be given a preliminary hearing before Recorder Johnson Tuesday morning.

The status of the other five negroes held in connection with the slaying in the basement of the Forsyth Restaurant, where Poulos, with his cousin, Peter S. Poulos, had discovered two masked men, likely will be determined at the Johnson hearing.

Poulos, just before his death at Grady Hospital, wrote a note, in which, detectives said, he said, "Hang the negro." John is the man with whom Poulos is said to have had trouble. He was discharged and later arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Poulos.

Detectives refused to discuss the new theory they are said to have been working on, in which white men were involved as slayers with vengeance growing out of a feud as the motive.

"The preliminary trial of Johnson doubtless will bring out many salient facts," detectives said.

IN ENGLAND AND HERE.

In Atlanta, as in most other large American cities, hardly a day or a night passes without an addition to its record of murder, assault, burglary, highway robbery and other forms of crime committed through the use of deadly weapons.

Atlanta Constitution

Many arrests are made, of course, but every time an officer attempts to make an arrest in an American city he puts his own life in extreme peril, for almost invariably the culprit is found to be the possessor of a pistol, armed and ready to kill anyone who interferes with his criminal operations or obstructs his movements. 12-16-22

In this connection, the following news dispatch that came over the Associated Press wire from Chicago a few days ago is significant and supplies "food for thought:"

"England has not experienced a highway robbery by an armed bandit for so long that Sir Basil Thomson, former chief of Scotland Yard, in this country for a lecture tour of the west, has forgotten the last instance, he said before leaving Chicago today.

"Sir Basil gave as the reason for this condition **the strict enforcement of the English law against possession of firearms,** saying that even law enforcement officers do not carry weapons unless they are detailed to capture a desperate bandit. He said automobile thieves abounded in England, as in this country, but that the perpetrators of the robberies were seldom armed.

"'It means life imprisonment if they are caught,'" he said."

From this it is plain that the reason why the people of England are so much better protected against the pistol menace than we are is not because they have better laws against the carrying of deadly weapons than we have, but because **their laws are enforced,** while **ours are not!**

We have law—plenty of it—against the evil of "pistol toting," but it is not enforced.

It is virtually a dead letter, in Georgia, at least.

The result is that every highwayman, every burglar, every whisky runner, every automobile thief and every other criminal, regardless of the type of crime in which he is engaged, carries a pistol in his pocket; and ordinarily he will commit murder if he thinks that by so doing he can escape arrest.

The fault lies, not with the law, but with the law-enforcement authorities who wait until a potential criminal commits a crime before ascertaining whether or not he carries a deadly weapon in violation of the law.

A law that is not enforced is little better than no law at all.

In fact, the non-enforcement of a given law inevitably **encourages disrespect for all law.**

We might learn a valuable lesson from the system in England—a lesson in how to control our distressful crime situation, and, consequently, in how to reduce the human life hazard on our streets and highways.

Crime—1922. Georgia

PRISON FLOGGINGS SEVERELY SCORED BY JUDGE SEARCY

Chairman of Investigating Committee Voices Firm Opposition to Lash at Probe Ends.

CHRISTIE ABSOLVED IN LIPSCOMB DEAT

Attempt to Lay Blan for Atlantan's Death Former Convict Refuted by Doctor.

BY MARION KENDRICK,
Staff Correspondent.

Milledgeville, Ga., June 14.—(Special.—"I am unalterably opposed to corporal punishment in Georgia prisons. I do not know the opinion of the other judges because we haven't discussed the subject together, but I want my position relative to the flogging of prisoners distinctly understood."

This statement of Judge W. E. H. Searcy, chairman of the committee of superior court judges investigating conditions at the state farm, came as a climax to the final day's hearing late Wednesday afternoon, and later followed with a declaration from Judge Mose Wright that he also was opposed to such punishment.

In view of the recommendations the committee is to make to Governor Thomas W. Hardwick and the consideration it will be given the general assembly, these two statements are considered especially significant. The position of the other judges on this subject is not known.

Christie Absolved.

Decidedly one of the most important developments of the day was the attempt by the defense to connect J. Christie, former prisoner whose sensational charges led to the present investigation, with the death of W. R. Lipscomb, another inmate, and its subsequent failure. Several witnesses were introduced who testified that Lipscomb had died early one morning after taking a dose of medicine administered late the night before by either Christie or W. C. Adamson, the inference being that one of the two men who had given an overdose of medicine or had poisoned the invalid.

Dr. Guy V. Compton, prison physician, however, was called to the stand and just before the hearing adjourned and in his testimony he absolved Christie of all guilt. The witness declared that he had prescribed a certain medicine to relieve Lipscomb while in pain, and that he was certain if Adamson, who issues prescriptions when he is absent from the prison hospital, gave Christie any medicine for Lipscomb it was the same kind which he himself had previously given the invalid.

"I am glad because of the notoriety that has come to me as a result of this death and for the sake of Lipscomb's father and brother that some one gave the sick man medicine when he was in suffering," said Dr. Compton. "I am sure that if any medicine was given, as has been testified, it was the same that I had administered once before to lessen the man's suffering."

Denies Giving Medicine.

Christie tonight denied that he had given Lipscomb any medicine the night before his death. U. H. Patrick, a prisoner recently sentenced from Cochran, and Dr. C. K. Chap-

Continued on page 16, column 2.

PRISON FLOGGINGS SEVERELY SCORED

Continued from first page.

man, who is serving a life sentence as a result of the Wade murder in Americus several years ago, both had testified that Christie or Adamson had given Lipscomb "something" a few hours before the latter died.

In reply to questions, Adamson stated that if he issued any medicine to Christie on the night it was alleged Lipscomb received it, he did not remember. He also declared that he did not administer any medicine to the dying man. Christie, he asserted, was a nurse in the hospital and would have called upon him for medicine.

Testimony that the present location of the farm is unsuitable and that the land is "too poor" to be cultivated on a profitable scale again was submitted to prison officials. Judge R. E. Davison, chairman of the prison commission, declared that the "state couldn't make enough money by cultivation on the present site to pay annual salaries of the guards." Alleged financial restrictions under which the board is operating were termed "fearful" by the witness.

Patched Pipe Line.

Over 150 patches on the water pipe line leading to the farm had been made, the chairman continued, and the tubercular building was described as "Not being what it should be." The equipment of this building, however, "Is all right," he testified.

Referring to the fertility of the 4,000 acres of land comprising the farm property, the witness stated that a large part of it "Is poor." He then said that many "good crops" had been produced on the land in recent years.

The testimony of Judge Davison and Ben Hill Dunnaway, farm superintendent, gave added strength to The Constitution's forecast of Wednesday morning that the sale of the present farm property will be recommended by the committee. Both of these two officials declared that lack of facilities and equipment was due to insufficient appropriations, it being stated that $15,000 in 1921 debts were paid from 1922 funds.

Prisoners Testify.

After hearing approximately twenty prisoners relate stories of alleged cruelty inflicted by farm officers, the committee inspected the female prison building, and the tubercular ward. The two buildings were found to be in "Fairly good condition," it was stated, but the equipment of each was said to be "Very bad."

Based on testimony of both prosecution and defense witnesses and authentic information the report of the committee will contain practically all of the following points:

Buildings at the farm are in need of extensive repairs. The equipment of these structures is very inadequate.

Food is of a poor quality, limited and not prepared properly. Supplies of shoes and clothes insufficient.

Methods Wrong.

Prison methods are almost wholly wrong. No reliable records are kept. Authorities in almost every instance are not properly trained. Authority is not concentrated. Salaries of officials too small.

Prisoners in need of medical attention have been neglected.

Conditions in general very insanitary.

The soil of the present property is of a low fertility and the location unsuitable for such an institution.

The blame for these conditions will be attributed by the committee to lack of sufficient funds, as appropriated by the general assembly. Mismanagement by one or two high authorities appears likely to be reported, while it is not improbable that the discharge of one lower official will be recommended. It is impossible to forecast the committee's findings on charges of cruelty. It may be said, however, in connection with the subject of prison methods, that corporal punishment will be condemned by at least the judges.

Davidson's Defense.

The morning session was featured by a defense of the administration of the state prison by Judge R. E. Davidson.

Judge Davidson, in a personal address to the probers which will later be supplemented by a written report, stated that since he took charge of the prison it has attained a high state of development in comparison to its condition when he assumed the helm. He admitted that limited appropriations have made it impossible for the prison to be equipped as it should be. He also declared that the prison farm land is unfertile, saying that if planted solidly in cotton it would not pay the salaries of the guards.

"The land here," he said, "is as poor as any in Georgia, and as to the ice plant which Judge Wright refers to as a need up at the 'T. B.' camp, I think the judge is laboring under a misconception as to the class of folks up there. They are not sick patients in the sense that they are in bed; only two or three of them are in bed. They have nothing at all to do, they walk around all the time. It is true the building is not what it should be, and it ought to be improved, but the equipment is very good. It is far better than what I found there when I came on the commission. In fact, I flatter myself that this commission has done more at this state farm than has ever been done by anybody who has ever had charge of this department, but the legislature always thinks this department can live on air. That's the trouble now."

BENNING SOLDIER HELD FOR BOMBING

Columbus, Ga., June 20.—(Special.) As a result of his preliminary trial before City Recorder Flournoy today, Sergeant J. B. Kimball, of company B, Fifteenth tank batalion, Fort Benning, charged with complicity in the bombing of the house of Mayor J. Homer Dimon on the night of May 21, was remanded to jail without bond pending investigation of the case by the Muscogee county grand jury tomorrow. The defense introduced no witnesses, waiving examination.

The main witness for the prosecution examined was Private L. L. Henri, 22, of the medical department, Fort Benning, who was on the stand for an hour and twenty minutes. Henri related his acquaintance with Sergeant Kimball, stating that he never knew him by name until the Sunday afternoon following the dynamiting of the home of Mayor Dimon on May 21.

He testified that he learned his name then from Mrs. Olive Clooney after having heard him say in conversation with his friend and companion, Private McCool, at the Community Service club, that he knew who bombed the home of the mayor; that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and that he was only a block away at the time of the explosion.

Kimball stated that he knew who drove the automobile that was seen making its getaway from near the scene immediately after the explosion and that this person was his cousin, Henri said.

The witness stated that he came to the city about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon following the explosion at the mayor's home and that he had not heard of the incident up to that time when he read about it in the papers. That a week later he met Sergeant Kimball at the club and that it was then the sergeant called him to one side and told him in effect that "if anything comes up about what I have said about the bombing of the home of Mayor Dimon I will get you or the gang will get you," Henri testified.

The second witness for the prosecution was Mrs. Olive Clooney, wife of a Fort Benning soldier. Mrs. Clooney corroborated the statement of Henri as to the conversation or a part of the conversation between McCool and Kimball at the Community Service club.

She stated that she first told her husband and Major King of the judge advocate's office at Fort Benning and the detectives about the conversation.

On cross-examination the witness stated that she was born in Lyle, France, that she came to New York when a child and that she had lived at different army camps. Before her marriage she had resided with Parson Knowles, on Florida street, Columbus, she said. She admitted that a young woman with whom she had been associated while living on Rose Hill had been ousted because of bad character and that she had been barred from the Fort Benning reservation on February 21.

GEORGIA M[illegible]S TARRED.

Cigar Manufacturer Is Beaten and Ordered to Quit Thomasville.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., June 26.—O. Haselgrove, cigar manufacturer, was seized by a group of men last night, taken into the country near here, tied to a tree, lashed with a strap, and tarred and feathered. He said the mob took a vote on whether to murder him or apply the tar and feathers. He was brought back to the city and set free near the court house with a warning to leave town within sixty hours.

Haselgrove was on his way home, he said, when two men came up behind him and threw a bag over his head. They were joined by two others and he was then taken to the woods. The men are said to have accused Haselgrove of personal misconduct. He has a wife and three children.

NAMES PROBERS FOR PRISON FARM

Governor Thomas W. Hardwick Staurday appointed five superior court judges of Georgia to serve as a committee to investigate conditions at the state prison farm and to submit a report of their findings. He took this action after he received a letter from

the state prison commission asking that such a probe be made. The judges will meet next Wednesday to discuss details of the investigation.

The judges named were W. E. H. Searcy, Griffin; Moses Wright, Rome; H. A. Mathews, Fort Valley; R. C. Bell, Cairo, and Henry C. Hammond, Augusta.

Governor Hardwick declared Saturday that he is anxious to have a full and complete investigation of conditions at the state prison farm in view of recent charges made by several people that prisoners have been brutally whipped and that other conditions exist at the farm which should be remedied.

The members of the state prison commission also expressed a desire that a complete investigation be made, this request being presented to the governor in the following letter:

"There has been some newspaper discussion for the past several days concerning the treatment of prisoners at the state farm, and there being a desire on the part of the prison commission to give the people the fullest information on this subject, we would suggest that you appoint a committee of prominent Georgians (superior court judges, if you see fit, for they sentence most of the prisoners to the farm) in whom the people of the state would place confidence and let them proceed to the farm and make an investigation as to this and report to you.

"The prison commissioners are using every means in their power to prevent abuse, but of course they cannot be at the farm all the time and some people might think they would shield an official who is guilty of cruelty and inhumanity through personal friendship; and, too, a committee might obtain information that this commission is unable to get. We recognize that in an institution created for the punishment of those who have been convicted of crime conditions cannot be ideal for persons who will not obey the law on the outside will not all obey the law on the inside, and just as it is necessary for society to punish those on the outside for disobeying the law it is likewise necessary for prison officials to punish those on the inside who disobey the law.

"People on the outside are sometimes harsh, even going to the extent of mobbing and killing those who violate the law, so cruelties may sometimes creep in on the inside in spite of all the vigilance we may exercise. It is also true that just as most of the people on the outside are fair and just, this is true of the officials on the inside. People are human, after all, and officials are necessarily taken from the people and perfection cannot be expected. However, it is our desire to do everything in our power to make our penitentiary system as free from fault and abuse as possible, and we have always desired the helpful assistance of those engaged in and interested in our problems."

Mary Mills Patrick, president of the Constantinople Women's college, has opened a commercial department in that college to train girls for office work, and almost before their course is completed they are sought after by Constantinople business men.

Atlanta Methodists Condemn Floggings Of State Convicts

Action Is Taken by Vote of 54 to 22 at Meeting of North Atlanta District Conference.

WHIPPING SINGLED OUT BY BERT DONALDSON

Original Resolution Called for Conference to Go on Record as Opposed to "Inhumane Treatment."

By the vote of 54 to 22, which followed spirited debate, the North Atlanta district conference of the Methodist church in session Friday at Chamblee, Ga., adopted a resolution condemning flogging in Georgia prisons and calling for an end to the practice.

The conference also passed a resolution unanimously upholding the 18th, or prohibition, amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Debate opened on penal conditions and the question of flogging after the reading of a resolution presented by a special committee composed of Judge John S. Candler, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor of Inman Park Methodist church, and Dr. H C. Howard, of Emory university, asking the conference to go on record as opposed to "inhumane" punishment of prisoners.

Amendment Offered.

Bert Donaldson offered an amendment to urge the state of Georgia to banish the lash. Dr. Howard and Judge Candler made speeches against it and a number of delegates spoke in its favor.

Dr. Howard and Judge Candler contended that the original resolution was inclusive enough to cover every possible form of corporal punishment. Dr. Howard argued that it would be stretching the province of the church to undertake in detail to tell the state government what it ought to do. He also expressed the fear that to abolish the whipping post might lend encouragement to and cause an increase in crime. He declared that this has been the experience in some other states.

Mr. Donaldson in reply pictured the abuse of whipping as a measure of discipline and made a strong plea for the conference to single out and take a stand against it. Rev. W. J. DeBardaleben, pastor of Payne Memorial church, and other ministers and laymen, were among those who spoke in support of the amendment.

25 Churches Represented.

The conference was held in Prospect Methodist church, of which Rev. Nath Thompson is pastor. Approximately twenty-five churches of the North Atlanta district were represented by delegates. Rev. W. H. LaPrade, presiding elder of the district, presided. The conference came to an end Friday afternoon after having been in session two days. Stone Mountain, Ga., was selected as the next meeting place.

Eight young men were licensed to preach and two of these were recommended to the annual conference on trial.

Friday the men of the church were hosts to the conference at a big barbecue. The women entertained at a spread Thursday.

PRISON FARM PROBE WILL BEGIN MONDAY

Investigation of conditions at the state prison farm by five superior court judges will begin at a session of the probe committee to be held at the prison Monday, it was announced at the office of Governor Hardwick Friday. Members of the committee appointed by the governor, acting on a request made by the state prison commission, are Judges W. E. H. Searcy, Griffin; Moses Wright, Rome; Henry C. Hammond, Augusta; H A. Mathews, Fort Valley, and R. C. Bell, Cairo.

Governor Hardwick has asked the members of the prison commisssion to co-operate with the committee in the investigation and to see that the committee is given full opporunity to see the real conditions existing at the farm. The commission Friday agreed to this request and the members will go to Milledgeville Monday prepared to see that the investigating committee is given every possible chance to arrive at the real facts.

Judge J. B. Park, of Greensboro, will preside over Judge Hammond's court at Augusta next week. The other judges on the committee have no courts during the period set apart for the investigation.

The judges on the committee have been given authority to subpoena any witnesses they may need in the case and have been asked by the governor to prepare a complete report on the conditions as they find them.

The probe was started by the governor at the request of the prison commission following the publication of charges by J. Christie, of Macon, that cruelties had been practiced at the prison farm. Christie is a former convict.

Confessed Slayer Is Returned to Statesboro Jail by Sheriff—Trip Is Made at Night.

Augusta, Ga., June 23.—(Special.) Elliott Padrick, the young preacher who has been in the Richmond county jail since last Monday night charged with the murder of his wife and mother-in-law near Dover, was carried to Statesboro by Sheriff Mallard tonight. The party left Augusta about 9 o'clock, and are expected to reach Statesboro about midnight if nothing happens.

Before leaving, he thanked Jailer Gary Whittle and the newspaper men for the kind treatment he had received at their hands.

Sheriff Mallard stated that he did not think Padrick would be in any danger in Bulloch county, as the people had time enough to cool off, and would let the law take its course. He was brought here Monday night for safe keeping.

An effort to obtain a change of venue for Padrick when he goes to trial will be made, Perce brothers, his attorneys, announced here today. The case probably will be scheduled for trial at the October term of Bulloch superior court.

The change of venue will be asked because of the extremely wide kinship of Mrs. Padrick and her mother in Screven and Bulloch counties, it is understood.

Padrick had many callers Thursday at his cell in the Richmond county jail. Among them were a number of Augustans, who at various times heard the young minister while he was conducting services here and elsewhere in the state. He continues cheerful and reads his Bible regularly.

TWO MEN INDICTED IN BOMBING CASE

Fort Benning Sergeant and Bryant Toole Must Face Trial in Muscogee Court.

Columbus, Ga., June 21.—Sergeant J. B. Kimball and Bryant Toole were indicted by the county grand jury here late today on felony charges growing out of the recent bombing of Mayor Gilmon's home here.

Bombing is a capital offense under Georgia law and the men were ordered to remain in jail without bond pending their trials, which were expected to start soon. No one was injured in the explosion of the bomb.

Kimball, who was stationed at Fort Benning here, came from San Antonio, Texas, while Toole was formerly a taxicab driver in Girard, Ala.

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
APRIL 27, 1922

BERRIEN'S GOOD RECORD.

In the midst of unusual, but probably perfectly explicable, comment upon the great amount of lawlessness, criminality and immorality over the country, it is refreshing, encouraging and inspiriting to have a note like the following—from the Nashville Herald, in Berrien county:

> Deputy Sheriff Bob Luke is authority for the statement that the Berrien county jail was free of negro prisoners last week for the first time in fifteen years. He also stated that there were only three white men in jail, these being held for felonies. He stated that unless "business picked up" the jail would be empty before this week is out.
>
> This is a splendid record for any county.

The showing is, indeed, an excellent one and Berrien people have reason to be gratified. The Herald, to indicate that this does not happen to be the exceptional condition just for the moment, has an editorial paragraph which says:

> For the third successive term of Berrien Superior Court, not a single murder trial was on the docket. The last murder trial in Berrien county was in the fall of 1920. The last murder case was tried at that term of court and not another murder case has been docketed. One negro killed another in this county several months ago, but when the grand jury met at this session of court it refused to indict him. This is the most remarkable record and one that Berrien county is indeed proud of.

Other sections will be interested to learn, if they can, the secret of the lawfulness obtaining in Berrien. From what can be learned there is one outstanding fact that has a significance. The people of that section have been intensely immensely busy for the past many months. Everybody has been at work. There is food for ...ht in that statement of fact.

Crime — 1922

WOMAN WHIPPED IN HOME WHILE COPS KEEP GUARD

Chicago Defender

Gainesville, Ga., July 21.—It is being demanded by the citizens of this town that the officials in charge of the administration of affairs get to work immediately to see that Will Summers (white), local officer and dealer in automobiles, is apprehended and brought to justice for his attack on Mrs. Lefie Simpson. 7-22-22

Friends of Mrs. Simpson could scarcely be controlled when they heard of the uncalled for and outrageous assault of the white man. The fact that Summers is an officer and that he was aided in his crime by other officers of this city made the hurt all the worse in the minds of the residents.

It is charged that Summers, in company with some of his brother officers, went to the home of Mrs. Simpson and, while several men watched on the outside, Summers entered the home and beat the woman unmercifully with a whip. There was no one at home to protect her. Since the whipping she has been in such an uncertain condition that she has been unable to tell what cause the man gave for his deed. It is believed that Summers may be the man who was suspected of writing obscene notes to May Sloan. She gave the notes to the proper authorities, but nothing was ever done about them.

A DANGEROUS ACT.

The senate has passed a bill intended to make burglary a capital offense in Georgia—an offense punishable by death.

Atlanta Constitution

It is a dangerous act, and it is to be hoped that its enactment will be defeated in the house. 7-24-22

While the intent back of the measure undoubtedly is commendable, the act itself contemplates an expedient that is so extreme and drastic that it would probably prove entirely ineffective in accomplishing the objective sought.

Obviously the object of the proposed law is to put an end to burglary in this state.

But there is a law on the statute books making murder a capital offense, and yet the records show that approximately 1,000 murder cases were tried in Georgia last year!

In view of the fact that the death penalty has not put an end to murder there is nothing to warrant a presumption that it would be more effective as a preventive of the crime of burglary.

The truth of the matter is, the effect of such a law very probably would be to increase murder rather than to decrease burglary, for the reason that in all human probability a criminal contemplating the latter crime would be all the more alert and ready to take human life, if detected in the act, in order to escape justice.

Naturally, the penalty for the crime of burglary compounded with murder being no greater than that for burglary alone, he would rather take a human life in the hope of eluding the law altogether than to run the risk of hanging for the single crime of burglary.

But it probably would be difficult to select a jury of twelve men in Georgia who would find a verdict of guilt in a burglary case, knowing that such a verdict meant death to the defendant.

The average citizen does not believe that a man should be deprived of his life in atonement for a crime solely against property—which burglary is—regardless of his aversion to that crime or to crime in any form.

It is to be wondered, therefore, if this proposed new capital punishment law would not operate to increase, rather than to diminish, burglary in Georgia, thus operating in a direction exactly opposite to that intended.

It is not the severity, but the certainty, of punishment that will discourage crime of any type.

Few criminals ever embark upon a criminal enterprise with the expectation of being caught and brought to justice; and, confident of their ability to evade detection, or banking upon the likelihood of their escaping the penalty of the law if caught, they are not deterred by thought of the law-prescribed penalty, however severe it may be.

The curbing of crime is, after all, a matter of law-enforcement and of diligence and efficiency on the part of those whose duty it is to administer the law, rather than a question of penalty.

Georgia

Chairman Perryman Seeks To Reorganize the Prison System

Atlanta Constitution 7-28-22

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.

Following a meeting of the full house penitentiary committee, in the senate chamber last night, Chairman Perryman, of Talbot, joined by a number of other members, will introduce today a bill making radical changes in the administration of penal affairs in Georgia—indeed, calling for a sweeping reorganization of the whole system.

There has been a great deal of state-wide criticism directed at the existing prison commission, much of which has no doubt been without justification. There has been perhaps more criticism directed at the management of the state penitentiary at Milledgeville; the conduct of the prison farm; the prison road camp system; the application of corporal punishment and so on.

Governor Hardwick very wisely appointed a commission of reputable trial judges to investigate the conditions at Milledgeville, and the report of that committee indicated very emphatically that conditions at the institution and on the farm were not what they should be.

There has been a growing feeling in Georgia that the prison commission, the paramount function of which is to sit as a court in passing upon pardon and parole applications, should not be charged further with the administration of the penal institutions. There is a great deal of merit to that viewpoint. I say this without the slightest reflection upon the very able and excellent men who constitute the prison commission. The idea of a state pardon board holding responsibility for the running of the prison and farms and camps, etc., is incongruous in my judgment. It naturally detracts from the full usefulness of the board in its premier function, and at the same time it takes from it that independence and dignity that a court of this nature should enjoy.

* * * *

The main points in the Perryman bill, which will be introduced today, follow:

To abolish the prison commission and substitute therefor a "board of pardon" composed of the present three prison commissioners who shall compose the board of pardons for such length of time as they have been elected by the people to the prison commission; at the expiration of their terms, vacancies are to be filled by executive appointment for a term of six years.

Their salaries are now $3,500 per year; the Perryman bill reduces this salary to $2,000 each per year for the reason that all of the administrative duties of the various institutions are removed from the board of pardons (which shall meet once a month for a review of clemency petitions only) and places the same on a state warden to be appointed by the governor.

It will be thus seen that the duties of the present prison commission when it shall become a board of pardons only, will be materially diminished, hence the justification of a cut in salaries. If the salaries are cut as contemplated, it will save $4,500 out of which a state warden can be paid a salary of $4,000.

So under the Perryman bill there will be an actual saving in salaries to the state, and at the same time the "pardon board" will become a body of quasi-judicial function, only to review clemency cases and make recommendations to the governor.

The state warden will have nothing to do with clemency cases, but his duties will be to see that the state farm is run properly and economically, and also to see that the convict camps of the state and central penitentiary are conducted according to humane principles and the most scientific methods of penal administration.

The Perryman bill does set up a new office of state warden (which warden can be removed for cause by the governor), but by cutting the salaries of the present prison commission $1,500 a year each, amounting in the aggregate to $4,500, the state warden can be paid a salary of $4,000, and then the state will save $500 in salary rolls.

The traveling expenses of the prison commission and its supervisors are at present tremendous. A great saving to the state on this item is contemplated under the Perryman bill.

* * * *

On the question of corporal punishment I think it should be abolished entirely. The Perryman bill, however, takes a more compromising attitude, but it does throw safeguards around in the method and manner of inflicting whipping, etc.

It seeks to write into the organic law of the state restrictions that are bound to put a stop to inhumane flogging. The bill provides that no inmate of any penal institution in Georgia shall be whipped or beaten by a warden, deputy warden or guard, until the necessity becomes apparent after all moral persuasion has failed; it goes further and writes into the organic law (which has never been done before) that no inmate of any penal institution of this state shall be whipped until that inmate has disobeyed at least two of the prison rules, and shall not be whipped or flogged then until the state warden shall order it, and shall not be whipped unless the flogging is witnessed by one of the county commissioners, or ordinary, or clerk of the superior court of the county in which the flogging takes place; and after such whipping takes place it is to be made a record in the office of the state warden which shall give the name of the convict whipped, the date of the whipping, the county, the warden administering the whipping, the cause of the whipping, which record shall become permanent in the office of the state warden in the state capitol and open to public inspection by any citizen of the state during business hours.

The Perryman bill also makes it mandatory that the record of such whipping must be attested by the public officer of the county witnessing same.

The bill also provides that any warden, deputy warden, guard or even state warden violating the provisions of the law as to corporal punishment shall be subject to indictment by any citizen of the state; and that it shall be the duty of the state warden to prosecute, or should the state warden be guilty of violation, then it shall be the duty of the governor of Georgia to proceed with the prosecution in the name and in the behalf of the state of Georgia.

As I said above—

This proposed law should abolish corporal punishment, and make the violation penalty severe—without any equivocation or extenuation. However, if the legislature will not abolish the lash in its entirety then the restrictions placed around its use by the Perryman bill are wise and should by all means be enacted.

As the penitentiary system of Georgia now exists, humanity suffers and the state treasury suffers.

Under the present system the three

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prison commissioners are supposed to pass on all clemency cases, to see that the state farm comprising 4,200 acres of land is cultivated and to visit each of the nearly 200 convict camps in the state every six months.

The law does not make the duties of the prison commission permissive or discretionary as to the supervision of the penal institutions of the state, but makes its duties mandatory.

The people of Georgia generally are not aware of the magnitude of the penal institutions and the state's responsibility not only to the human beings incarcerated therein but its duty to society.

A man or woman is incarcerated in a penal institution for infractions of the penal laws of the state; it is the duty of the state and society in general to provide such institutions that will, when a human being is confined therein, make a better man and woman of the inmate.

Under the present system statistics will show that men and women usually come from the Georgia penal institutions no better, but worse citizens than when they were taken off of society.

The general crime wave infesting the state is due in a large measure to the present penal system, which is loosely run.

This proposed remedial legislation is the result of personal and careful investigation of Chairman Perryman extending over a period of four years.

The first two years he was in the legislature he was vice chairman of the penitentiary committee; he has been chairman for the past two years. He has carefully studied over 300 pages of evidence taken by the commission of judges appointed by Governor Hardwick a short time ago; this commission spent several days at the state farm taking evidence and looking over the physical ear-marks. The task has been an unpleasant and arduous one and has necessitated many hours of hard night work.

As chairman of the penitentiary committee of the house last year, he headed his committee in a personal investigation of the state farm and brought back a report to the legislature severely condemning the state farm and its administration. He stood single-handed on the floor of the house last year and told the legislature that the state farm was "a disgrace to Georgia" and called for further investigation, but the investigation was not granted, however, public sentiment demanded an investigation and the governor appointed a commission composed of judges to investigate. The commission of judges substantiated Chairman Perryman in all of his charges.

There will no doubt be a stiff fight waged against the Perryman bill. The present prison commissioners are understood to be opposed to it, and there will be several attempts to amend it.

On the whole the bill is a good one—strong, sound and worthy of the closest study by every member of the assembly.

WORTH CO. NEGRO FACES THIRD TRIAL

For the Second Time the State Supreme Court Reversed Worth Superior Court in Mace Giddens Case

The Georgia Supreme Court has again reversed the lower court in the case of Giddens vs. State, from Worth Superior Court, and a third trial will be necessary.

Mace Giddens shot and killed Deputy Sheriff W. P. Giddens of Worth county one night when that officer, accompanied by others went to the negro's house near Doles to arrest him, on a warrant charging misdemeanor.

The negro fled, but was caught several months later by officers in East Chicago. He was later carried to Crown Point, Ind., and negroes there employed lawyers to resist his extradition until he sent a personal represen- would be lynched if he was brought back to Georgia. Governor McCrary of Indiana refused to grant extradition until he sent a personal representative to Worth county to inquire into the matter. The representative selected was Hon. Wm. F. Guthrie, speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives. Mr. Guthrie came to Sylvester, was met by a number of representative citizens, and on his return, made a report so favorable that the negro was turned over to the Georgia officers who made the second trip to Indiana for him.

Mace Giddens was brought back to Worth County, tried at the next term of court, convicted and sentenced to hang. His attorney carried the case to the State Supreme Court and a new trial was granted. He was tried for the second time, and again convicted and sentenced to hang. Again was the case appealed, and for the second time the lower Court was reversed.

It is probable that a change of venue will be necessary for the third trial, and it will be difficult to secure a jury in Worth after the two trials with the consequent interest in them.

CONDUCTOR IS MADE TARGET FOR BULLETS

An unidentified negro fired several shots at M. Hubbard, conductor on the Irwin street car line Saturday night when the conductor stopped his ca to eject the negro for not paying his fare. There were two negroes who boarded the car near the end of the line and attempted to ride some distance without paying. When the car was stopped one of the negroes stepped off to the ground while the other attempted to persuade him to come back on the car and pay his fare. The negro on the ground suddenly pulled out a pistol and emptied it at the conductor. None of the shots took effect. The negroes escaped.

NAT GA NEWS
PTEMBER 3, 1922

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

It is no great compliment to a man condemned to death to say that he went unflinchingly to his death. The chances are that the great majority of men who have been hanged and electrocuted in this country did not have to be supported by officers, did not collapse on the scaffold or at the chair. The negro man who preceded Frank Dupre on the scaffold in the tower in Fulton county went just as bravely to death as did Dupre. The difference was, in the amount of popular interest in the two cases, that Dupre was a young white man and McDonald was a negro.

It is natural that the manner of death of the young white man should cause argument as to whether capital punishment should be abolished. A woman who had befriended him said, under the influence of the approaching execution, that capital punishment was "barbarous," that it should be abolished. It would be very fine if not only capital punishment but the crimes which deserve it could be done away with. The trouble is that Dupre's crime was barbarous, as much so as that of the cave man who, seeking to steal a haunch of venison from a hunter returning from the chase, killed the hunter with a rock. In the cave man days nobody seemed to care whether the killer was punished or not; civilization has sought to prevent other killings by punishing those wh kill. So the punishment of Dupre is not barbarous; it is the result of civilization. Barbarism makes every man look out for himself; if a stronger man kills him, barbarism does not care. Civilization does care and says that the stronger man, whether his strength be that of a quick trigger and a sure aim, or be aided by a club or knife, must face the possibility, at least, of punishment for his crime.

What have the women who wept over Dupre had to say about his killing of Detective Walker his shots at another man, his wounding of an Atlanta city official? It is more nearly akin to barbarism to have more sympathy for a killer than for his victim, than to punish the killer, even with death.

In the South it is going to be a very long time before capital punishment is abolished. Tennessee tried to get along without it for a while, but speedily went back to the electric chair as a means of punishing her worst criminals. Sometimes the ideas of persons are too greatly influenced by immediate surroundings; the presence of a young man condemned to die, with the bars about him and the noose waiting within a few feet of him, with the solemn preparations going on, with men and women praying and hardened prisoners weeping—these things cause some persons to forget the ruthless shooting down of men that brought the young criminal to the shadow of the rope. After a little while the perspective clears and then it is possible to understand that there still is room in Georgia for the scaffold; that it still is an instrument suitable for the purposes of civilization.

NEGRO SHOT AND KILLED

White Farmer Resents Cursing By Black at Tupelo.

NEWPORT, Ark., Oct. 3.—John Hicks, negro of Woodruff County, was shot and killed at Tupelo late Saturday afternoon by Henry Griffin, a white farmer of Tupelo. The body of Hicks was brought to Newport Monday, and a coroner's inuest held to permit burial, but no testimony was taken; but at a later date witness will be summoned and the inquest resumed, some of the witnesses being unable to be at the Monday morning hearing. Hicks was shot twice in the side with a .38 calibre pistol.

According to report the Hicks negro left his wagon loaded with cotton seed near a freight car on the siding at Tupelo, where several drivers were waiting their turn to unload. When Hicks' turn came to drive to the car, he was not present, Griffin's wagon was behind that of Hicks'. Griffin got off his wagon and drew the team and wagon of the negro to one side, driving his own wagon to the car and had begun unloading, when Hicks came up. The black is said to have begun cursing and abusing Griffin, who said he was unable to protect himself at the time; for there were no white men present, but a dozen or more negroes. Later Griffin secured a pistol and met the negro Hicks on the streets of the little town, and said to him, "Am ready to settle that dispute of a short while ago, but will give you an opportunity to retract your words." This the negro refused to do, it is alleged, but began abusing the white man again, who shot him twice in the right side.

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Crime — 1922.

General.

THE ILLINOIS HORROR.

Montgomery Advertiser 6/23/22

A thrill of horror follows the reading of the newspaper reports of the massacre of strike breakers in the Southern Illinois coal fields. It is unbelievable that in this day of enlightenment men could be killed with such brutality and cruelty.

A party of strike breakers were at work in a surface coal mine. They were suddenly rushed, by a much larger body of strikers, surrounded and captured to the number of forty-four. All exact reports are not yet in, but twenty-six bodies have been counted. Some of the men were lynched; they were hung to trees. They were stood up and shot in squads. Mortally wounded men were tied together and thrown in the streets of a village and as they died begging a drink of water, their pleas were met by the jeers and ribald laughter of the crowds.

And from Illinois, particularly from Chicago, there comes those repeated lectures to the South on the crime of lynching. No lynching was ever more cruel or brutal as this and no half dozen lynchings ever took such a toll of victims.

Violence was expected in the coal strike. It was merely a question of time before it would begin. History unfortunately repeats itself in coal strikes. The story is the same in Alabama, in Kansas, in West Virginia, in Pennsylvania and in Illinois. The issue is drawn, the miners walk out, then followed a period of quiet. Men's passion smolders until it bursts into flame. Then the killings begin.

It would seem that the officers responsible for protecting property and human lives would be prepared for this inevitable stage in a coal strike. The only way by which violence can be halted is a prompt and courageous enforcement of existing laws. There are sufficient laws in every State to stop violence and to punish criminals. The officials need only to act without fear and without favor. If the officials of Illinois, who have so far been dilatory, act with promptness and vigor, the violence will come to an end. No body of men can successfully flout the law of a State when that law is enforced by men who are not afraid. If the law is not upheld there will be more killings in Illinois. Quick action will save human lives and prevent a recurrence of the horrors of that bloody day in an Illinois mining village.

GEORGIA'S PENAL SYSTEM.

Atlanta Constitution 6/25/22

These deplorable conditions stand out with the boldness of peaks in a prairie as the direct result of the prison investigation conducted in Milledgeville last week—

First, adherence to a penal system that is as brutal as it is archaic; for not only is the unrestricted use of the lash in "the enforcement of discipline" as reactionary in its purposes as it is barbarous in its practices; but equally as brutal is the "bull pen" plan of housing that admits of a free and unrestrained intercourse and commingling of inmates of every stratum of society and every degree of crime—the youth who has been guilty of a misdemeanor thus becoming the day and night companion of the hardened murderer; or worse still, of the professional felon of the streets who has made a business of crime and imparts the expert knowledge of the game as an alluring "trade" for the acquiring of ill-gotten gains.

Second, the utter lack of a fixed policy of administration, thus preventing that co-operation and coordination between department heads and subordinates that tends to efficiency; and—

Third, the failure of the state of Georgia to adequately provide funds for the proper equipment and maintenance of the penitentiary, and especially for the upkeep of the buildings, sanitariums and water and sewage plants, to a standard that health requires and humanity demands.

There were a great many other things developed that sound bad, and read bad—but these three outstanding conditions are cardinal. They are indeed inexcusable in this day of enlightenment; and in the Empire State of the South.

A criminal in Georgia is no less amenable to the law and to its penalties than a criminal in any other state, but Georgia as a commonwealth has no right to subject that criminal to inhumanities that have long since been abandoned by the penal institutions of other states; and that in some instances are even worse than death, which can only be imposed in capital offenses by a trial jury.

Corporal punishment is permitted by the Georgia code. It should be abolished by legislation.

Under the law it is restricted.

In the practice at Milledgeville it is unrestricted, according to the evidence of the record clerk and inmates of the institution.

There are less than a half dozen states in the United States where corporal punishment is permitted in penal institutions. No state should permit it.

The failure to segregate prisoners, according to their criminal records and the nature of the crimes for which incarcerated, is a practice as revolting as corporal punishment. The latter creates resentment and lowers the morale. The former is a criminal metamorphosis by which the man or boy who is incarcerated for a petty infraction becomes acquainted with and trained in the practices of the most desperate characters.

That food should be inadequate, poorly prepared and unwholesome, as stated, there can be no excuse. However poor the land, it is unbelievable that any intelligent method of cultivation and soil building on the 4,000 acres of the prison farm, with more than the necessary free labor to till it, would not yield at least food in abundance for the 400 male inmates.

The female ward contains about 200 inmates, and there seems to be no complaint as to food in sufficiency for them—grown by the inmates on the farm, in the same general tract, that is assigned to that branch of the institution.

That the institution is filthy, as brought out, there can be no excuse.

That there is not the proper sanitation; that the hospital wards, even the tubercular ward, are not screened, is a fault of the state in not providing the necessary funds, and not the fault of the local management or the prison commission.

That the water supply is inadequate, frequently being shut off entirely, thereby preventing inmates from keeping their persons clean and sanitary, the state is to blame by the same token.

Prison officials cannot install or repair plumbing without the funds to do so.

It must be recalled there are 7,000 convicts in the Georgia penitentiary and only the sick, lame, indigent and physically and mentally weak are allowed at Milledgeville except the misdemeanor convicts who are sentenced for short terms for trivial crimes.

All the stronger the appeal for segregation, and for more adequate if not more competent medical attention than the investigation developed these prisoners at Milledgeville receive.

Particularly is it barbarous to keep insane prisoners in this institution, as it appears is the case, not only thus shut out from the environments that scientific treatment demands, but a constant, unceasing menace to the physical and mental equilibrium of the majority who are sane.

It is unbelievable that an institution of this kind should not be provided with recreational grounds and diversions.

Ninety per cent of the inmates of a state penal institution are turned loose upon society at some stage of their lives. Is it the purpose of a state to liberate them as physical and moral weaklings accentuated by prison life? Has a state the moral right to take a 16 or 18-year-old boy, guilty of a petty offense, and tutor and train him into the practices of the hardest of hardened criminals?

That day has passed in our civilization!

Governor Hardwick did well in appointing so able a commission of superior court judges to bring out the facts — and the result of their investigation must bring about a prison reform in Georgia that conditions undoubtedly demand.

In today's Constitution James A. Hollomon goes thoroughly into the penal systems of the country as compared to Georgia's system, and points out in striking comparison some of the weak points in the Georgia system.

Mr. Hollomon has personally visited and informally inspected every federal penitentiary in America, as well as a great many of the state institutions, and his analysis of the Georgia system is one of more than ordinary interest.

AWAY WITH THE LASH!

Atlanta Constitution 6/25/22

Progressive, right-thinking, humane Georgians generally will approve and commend the positive stand taken by Judge W. E. H. Searcy, chairman of the special committee of superior court judges which has just concluded a thorough investigation of the state prison farm, on the practice of flogging prisoners.

"I am unalterably opposed to corporal punishment in Georgia prisons," said Judge Searcy. "I do not know the opinion of the other judges, but I want my position relative to the flogging of prisoners distinctly understood."

Being Christian gentlemen of the highest type of Georgia manhood, the colleagues of Judge Searcy on this committee undoubtedly concur in his attitude toward the archaic, unspeakably inhumane and barbarous practice under attack. It would, indeed, be a reflection upon their intellects and upon their conscientious impulses even to infer or assume that, down in their hearts, they do not.

The statute that confers upon the prison commission the legal right to authorize employees in the state prison department to beat and belabor the flesh of other human beings, under the protection of the law, is a disgrace to Georgia, and the fact that the brutal, soul-killing practice of applying the lash to the backs of prisoners has been permitted to continue is a blot on the fair name of our state!

The lash for use on the bodies of human beings has no more place in the scheme of modern government and social conduct than would the torture wheel or the iron boot of the Spanish Inquisition.

For Georgia prison authorities to defend the lash on the pretense that it is necessary as a means of maintaining prison discipline does not satisfy enlightened and well-informed—not to say humane and compassionate—Georgians.

Georgia is one of the very few states in which the lash has legal sanction at all, and one of even a lesser number of states in which

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flogging, even though not explicitly forbidden by law, is practiced.

Other states get along without it; so can Georgia!

And any prison official in Georgia who declares that he cannot maintain discipline in a prison or prison camp under his jurisdiction without a leather lash and the legal right to apply it to the backs of his prisoners simply confesses his utter and absolute unfitness for the job he holds.

Other states seem to have no difficulty in maintaining prison discipline without using the tax moneys of their Christian citizens with which to employ "whipping-bosses," nor in finding men to serve as wardens and foremen without giving them permission to apply the lash at will—as is the practice in this state—upon the bodies of other men.

And any man who cannot manage a prison or a chain-gang quota of convicts without such permission and prerogative has no rightful place as an official in the prison system of Georgia!

It is to be hoped that the investigating committee of judges will report to the governor their absolute concurrence in the attitude expressed by its chairman in his interview with a representative of The Constitution, and that the governor, in turn, will recommend to the legislature that the sentiment thus expressed be given substance in the form of law; and the legislature could do nothing better—nothing that would reflect greater credit upon itself and upon the state of Georgia—than to take affirmative action upon such a recommendation!

STATE OFFERS REWARD FOR MITCHELL SLAYER

Kilby Encourages Efforts to Locate William Johnson, Murderer of White Man

Montgomery Advertiser 6/23/22

In an official proclamation issued Thursday by Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, the state of Alabama has offered a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of William Johnson, negro, charged with the murder of Dr. Lawrence Mitchell, prominent veterinarian and planter of Lowndes county.

Immediately following the tragedy, Lowndes county, through Sheriff P. C. Herbert, offered a reward of $500 for the capture of the murderer, and an additional reward of $300 has been offered by members of Dr. Mitchell's family. The reward announced by the state Thursday therefore brings the total up to $1,050.

Efforts on the part of the sheriff's forces of the counties of Lowndes and Montgomery, as well as other officers of the law throughout the state, to apprehend the murderer, had up to late Thursday evening proven unsuccessful. The search for the negro, which began when Dr. Mitchell was shot and instantly killed on Saturday morning last, is, however, being continued with relentless determination.

Mob Violence and Reparation

Macon Mail 6/27/22

It is rather doubtful if those who participated in the massacre of mine officials and non-union miners at Herrin are ever brought to justice, owing to the strong local sentiment in their favor. The tenor of the reports from the coroner's inquiry indicates that the local people regard the investigation as a perfunctory affair, just as probes of lynchings are ordinarily regarded in those communities where they occur.

The proposal of the owners of the mine to bring suit against the union to which the alleged murderers belong furnishes some ground for the hope, however, that the organization, if not the men involved personally, will in the end be compelled to pay in some measure for the outrage.

The supreme court, only a few days before the affair at Herrin occurred, held that labor unions are liable for damages inflicted on the property of others by their members, and with this precedent established, the owners of the mine surely have a strong case to present to a court against the union, whose members it is alleged virtually destroyed the mine, as well as murdered the superintendent and more than a score of its employes.

The outcome of the case will be watched with interest. Herrin will be remembered for many a year, both by the public and by labor, and should the mine owners win a decision and collect a reparation fund as a result of the Herrin horror, it would surely exercise a restraining influence on members of unions who are inclined to engage in violence, and stimulate union officials to greater diligence in discouraging violence.

And the statement that the coal company will sue Williamson county for failure to protect the company's property brings to mind that clause in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which provides for the payment of $10,000 by the county in which a lynching occurs. That clause has been much criticised. It has been called unjust and unconstitutional. But there is little doubt that if it were enforced it would get results. It is the teeth in the bill.

Assuming that the massacre at Herrin was a lynching and Williamson county were liable under that clause for $10,000 for each man slain by the mob that attacked the mine, Williamson county would have a bill of damages against it of some $250,000. Does anyone suppose that such cruel indifference would be shown by the citizens of that county over the outrage, if they were under obligation to pay a quarter of a million dollars in reparation? And wouldn't property owners and taxpayers elsewhere be more on the alert to restrain the mob spirit in their counties?

The Dyer bill may not become a law. But the country is rapidly coming to the time when financial reparation is going to be demanded for mob violence, as a means of increasing the security of life and property. The supreme court vindicates the principle in the case of violence by mobs of union workers. The principle will be applied eventually in dealing with mobs generally.

W

BLACKING UP

A REPREHENSIBLE FACT, the development of which seems to be on the increase, that whenever a grave offense is committed to attribute the same to a Colored Person. All that is necessary when a white criminal wants to shield himself is to blacken his face, and if he succeeds in making his escape, the mob is ready to lynch any Colored person who is found within a radius of 50 miles of the crime, or anyone who may be vaguely accused, even by the black-faced white criminal who actually committed the offense.

THIS PRACTICE has developed to such a point that even some white women have fallen into it. A case in point recently occurred in Clay county, Tennessee, where a white woman was known to be in possession of $1,800, which two other criminally inclined white women desired to appropriate to themselves. Hence they followed the time-worn practice of masquerading as Colored and proceeded to the home of their intended victim to burglarize the same. If their plans had not miscarried they perhaps would not only have obtained their coveted prize, but would have been among the first to give the alarm that two burly Negroes had burglarized the home of this innocent woman and in addition had actually taken her life.

BUT THEIR PLANS did miscarry. The fact was developed after they themselves had been shot, and thus reavealing their racial identity, that they had looted the home and murdered the occupant of the same. But for the development of these facts perhaps a half dozen innocent Colored people would have been lynched and burned at the stake to atone for this atrocity. This is one of a number of similar cases, the only difference is that in nearly all of the other cases their carefully laid plans did not miscarry.

IF THE CRIMNALS in this case had been men instead of women the result might have been different, because the men have had years of experienc along this line, whereas the women are novices. Of course, a criminal is a criminal, it matters not his nationality, and in a mere matter of self-defense will avail himself of the slightest loophole to save his own neck. But the general public has given too much credence to allegations that the offenders belong to the Colored Race.

WE HAVE our share of criminally inclined and we have no disposition to shield or protect them from merited punishment, but it is reprehensible and inexcusable to have laid at our doors crimes that are committed by other races and nationalities.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Crime — 1922.

Secretary Of Law Enforcement League Lists Georgia Crimes

Baltimore Herald, 7-5-22

Says Armed Murderers Fearlessly Walk Streets

Atlantafi June 29 (Special).— Sensational allegations as to lack of proper law enforcement throughout the State were made by Jesse E. Mercer, former Federal prohibition officer, at an organization meeting this morning of the Georgia League for Law Enforcement through constituted authorities.

Mr. Mercer, wso is secretary pro tem. of the league, made his statements in answer to a question from the floor as to specific instances of preventable lazity of law enforcement. Among the specific allegations made by Mr. Mercer were the following:

"The Hall county courthouse doors at Gainesville are propped open with tombstones broken from the sod of a Negro graveyard and the Negroes have been told that they have no right to have stones over the graves of their dead.

Man Murdered In Front Of Wife

"There was an inquest held in Bartlow county a short while ago over a man murdered in his home in sight of his wife by men masked in night shirts. They came to see him in the night, asked him why he took a certain joy ride to Stone Mountain and one of them shot him down in cold blood. Nothing was done about it.

"Many sheriffs in this State care not a button for the law. Fully half of those who gathered here at the sheriff's association meeting today are not fit to be county officers. One of them got up on the floor of the meeting and pleaded for less strict observance of the prohibition law.

"A lawyer has been approached in Atlanta and offered a position as general counsel for an organization of bootleggers operating here.

Property Values Injured

"At Fitzgerald, my home town, and all along the line of the A. B. & A. Railroad, the property value of the county has been lessened by the most defiant murderers. They go armed on the streets and the county ordinary's office is flooded with duplicate permits to carry pistols. People are afraid to ride on the A., B. and A. Railroad. The murderers of one man, at his funeral, jerred the widow.

"In Muscogee county, the chairman of the Boar of County Commissioners has been under intimidation for no less than two years. The dynamiting of the home of the Mayor of Columbus and the chasing away of the Columbus city manager recently are evidences of a condition that has existed for no les than two years.

Officers Shot At Pleasure

"nIn Echols county the lawless element holds mass meetings and shoot officers whenever they see fit. These people were taught in public prints, circulated by a man now occupying a high position, that dynamiting dipping vats was just and right.

"At Buckhead, a suburd of Atlanta, a few nights ago, a white woman was kidnapped and tortured. At Lawrenceville drunken ruffians invaded a girls' camp and resisted arrest so that one of them had to be shot.

In Schley county a Negro who had always been honest and industrious was taken out and lynched with the sheriff looking on. The lynching mob held its organization meeting in the Courthouse.

Tells Of Atlanta Violations

"I will not leave Atlanta alone. Here there are two main classes who encourage liquor sale, the clubmen and the bootlegger. Last month 1,000 Shriners (I am a Shriner) on a special train in Wisconsin were discovered to have $10,000 worth of liquor with them. That was in Wisconsin, but it's the same in Georgia."

The tentative organization of the Law Enforcement League was completed when W. Woods White, of Atlanta, was named State chairman; F. C. Calloway, of La Grange, was named treasurer, and Jesse E. Mercer, secretary. The league will remain in session throughout Friday.

HERRIN.

Chicago Tribune 7-15-22

Attorney General Brundage is reported to be satisfied with the promises of coöperation from local authorities at Herrin, and it is hoped he will push the investigation and prosecution with all available resources. The situation is a difficult one, but it should be possible to get results. A courageous prosecution ought to contrive to get the truth into court, and a courageous judge can do much toward weeding undesirable and suspicious men from the venire and procuring a responsible jury of law respecting citizens.

State's Attorney Duty seems to have shown the right spirit from the first, but the sheriff's action up to the outbreak deserves careful consideration by the governor, who ought to remove him from office unless by sincerity and efficiency in assisting the prosecution he gives reason to believe that his previous course of conduct may have been a mistake of judgment or at least that he is penitent.

But much will depend upon the public opinion of Williamson county. If it demands respect for law and punishment for those who have defied it, we think justice will win. If it does not, the prosecution will probably fail.

Williamson county and any other like community ought to think well what such failure would mean to its people. The "strikebreakers" are dead and cannot be restored to life by the punishment of the men who slaughtered them. But if men can be shot down as these men were, and their murderers go free, the taking of life is going to be a lot easier in Williamson county hereafter and no man will be secure if another thinks he has injured him. The business men and the farmers should realize that when a crime like Herrin is excused very few other crimes seem serious. The gunman, local or imported, who pretends to be a defender of unionism will find it safe to use his gun for his own quarrels or his own profit. Neither property nor life can be worth much under such conditions.

Williamson county is facing an issue that lies at the foundation of civilized society, and the American people face it wherever men or minorities, thinking themselves aggrieved, resort to lawless violence. In a civilized society that method of asserting rights has been left behind in the jungle. The prevalence of crime, the tendency to do violence on one excuse or another, is one of the gravest dangers in American nationality.

Too Young for the Death Chair.

10/11/22

A negro boy 13 years old is held in the Oklahoma penitentiary at McAlester. He is to be electrocuted on Nov. 17. We cannot believe that the governor of the state will permit the boy to go to the electric chair.

The fact that the boy is a negro makes no difference. In the eyes of the law he is entitled to and should receive just as much consideration as if he were white. Commercial Appeal

The boy confessed to his crime, the murder of a white woman. He said that he killed the woman because his brother-in-law had promised him a pig to do it. The brother-in-law was convicted of complicity in the murder and given a life sentence.

If the older man was guilty, it seems to us that it was a miscarriage of justice to permit him who inspired the crime to escape with a prison sentence and send to the electric chair a child who apparently was but the tool of an older man.

That the promise of a pig should, in the eyes of the negro youth, be a reward enough to cause him to stain his hands with human blood is in itself proof that the mentality of the boy was not sufficiently developed for him to realize the enormity of his crime. Memphis, Tenn.

In our opinion, the negro man who conceived the crime should have been led to the electric chair. The institution provided for delinquent or incorrigible boys is the proper place for the condemned youth.

NEGRO DESPERADO DIES AS POLICE ARE INJURED

Officers Kitchens and Phillips Are Seriously Hurt.

FUSILLADE FROM AMBUSH

Commercial Appeal

Black Opens Fire as Officers Enter Room on Round of Inspection. Wounded Patrolman Kills Assailant as Comrade Struggles With Him. Memphis, Tenn.

10/21/22

That the negro known as A. McVane, killed by Patrolman D. F. Kitchens about 10:50 o'clock yesterday morning, after he had shot Kitchens and his partner, Patrolman I. B. Phil-

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lips, is the same man who shot Emergency Officer Edward Clark in the leg near Market and Main in 1915, became known last night, according to police.

Clark, who was killed several weeks ago, his wife being arrested charged with his murder, and his running mate, Pete Brown, had a narrow escape at the time at the hands of the black. McVane was arrested, being later sentenced to the penitentiary from three to 21 years, according to police officials. He was paroled after serving about four years of his sentence.

Kitchens is seriously wounded, according to the report at the Baptist Memorial Hospital. The ball from the desperate negro's gun, a Smith & Wesson .38 Special, entered, according to Police Surgeon J. R. Drake, about the center of his chest, possibly two inches below the base of his neck. The patrolman's left shoulder is paralyzed, and attendants last night said that they feared internal hemorrhages. Despite the nature of his hurts, Kitchens is said to have a chance for recovery.

Phillips was shot through the upper part of his left arm, the missile severing an important nerve. Surgeons stated last night that while he will recover, he may never regain complete use of his wounded member.

Fire was opened up on the two officers, according to their statements, without any warning whatever. Mulberry Flats, a two-story brick rooming house at 348 Mulberry, occupied by negroes, has an unsavory reputation, and officers running the ward in which it is located inspect it daily. Entering room number four, they encountered the negro, whose gun began to spit flame without any preliminaries.

Phillips, shot in the left arm, according to reports of the affair, grasped the negro and tried in vain to wrest the gun from him. Kitchens, shot through the chest, drew his weapon and returned McVane's fire. His aim was accurate. One bullet entered the black's heart. Barnett & Lewis, negro undertakers, who have the dead negro's body, report that he was also shot twice, or three times, in the head. Any of the wounds would have proved fatal.

Detectives who were searching nearby houses, Capt. M. C. Kehoe, Inspector of Detectives W. T. Griffin and all available men at headquarters hurried to the scene. On McVane's body was found a sack containing cartridges and in the room in a closet was another sack also containing shells. These and the negro's gun are at headquarters.

Police officers and detectives are of the opinion that McVane had recently committed some crime, and from indications he evidently thought that the patrolmen had entered the room to arrest him. Investigation is being continued as to his movements, and a wire was dispatched to Nashville to the penitentiary for a photograph to establish McVane's identity for a certainty.

The negro is of medium height and build, his complexion being a light brown. His right hand is deformed or mutilated, the third finger being off at the first joint and the hand is cramped.

Inspector of Police Earl Barnard stated last night that Phillips and Kitchens were two of the most efficient and reliable men in his department.

"It was for this reason that they were assigned to the South Sixth ward," said the inspector. "From what I can learn, both acquitted themselves in a manner to bring honor to the department."

Officers last night said that both patrolmen escaped death by an extremely narrow margin. All uniformed men go with their coats buttoned tightly in the winter and fall months, their holsters and guns being under the coats. Phillips and Kitchens were not expecting trouble and were hampered in the speedy drawing of their weapons.

Phillips was able to make a statement after being shot, relating how he grasped the negro while Kitchens was firing. He stated that he did not shoot.

Some of the first arrivals at the flats after the shooting said last night that Kitchens gasped:

"He may have gotten me, but I got him."

A general clean-up of negro dives may follow yesterday's gun battle. Officials of the department stated last night that there was a number of negro rooming houses here that were known to harbor dangerous characters.

Several negroes were arrested in the Mulberry Flats after the shooting. All denied all knowledge of McVane. They will probably be released and no charges will be placed against them.

Identification of the negro was made through efforts of Detectives Carter and York, who examined clothing and letters that he had on his person. A coat that he was wearing, bearing the mark of a Chicago store, was also marked "A. McVane," according to detectives.

J. T. Hinton & Son's ambulance carried Phillips and Kitchens to the hospital.

Treatment of Convicts.

Commercial Appeal

Several years ago there was a great hue and cry all over the country in regard to the treatment of prisoners in penal institutions. The demand for prison reform became general. Even the striped uniform of convicts prescribed by trustees of many penitentiaries was objected to. Such a brand of infamy, it was contended, stifled every semblance of self-respect that might remain and crushed hope of ultimate reform.

Students of criminology and unsophisticated sentimentalists met in conference. Jurists and prison wardens and governors met and exchanged views. On the one hand it was contended that a term in prison would fail as a crime preventive unless the severity of the period of confinement impressed itself on the criminal as a horror to be endured but once.

Swinging to the other extreme were those who emphasized the obvious—that the prisoner had a soul and was a human being. They held to the theory of gentleness, mental and industrial training, minimum hours of work, amusements, athletic teams, clubs, etc. Some of them would have made of prison life an existence superior to that of the struggling masses outside the walls.

Compromises were reached and prison reforms instituted in many of the penitentiaries of the country.

Now comes Dr. Perry Lychtenstein, chief physician of the Tombs prison, New York City, with the declaration that there are too many good times at Sing Sing, too much tennis, footoall and baseball, making the prison resemble a country club. Declaring that all this makes crime too inviting, the physician says:

"The so-called crime wave in New York is not due to any inefficiency on the part of the police. The bail bond evil is to blame and the attractiveness of Sing Sing. I know of one case in which a man sentenced to the Elmira reformatory preferred to go to Sing Sing and lose his citizenship because of the good times he knew awaited him there."

There is much truth in what Dr. Lychtenstein says. If penal institutions are made so attractive that men who obey the law only through fear of it no longer dread the period of confinement imposed when caught, no city could afford to employ enough peace officers to protect the life and property of its citizens. Instead of receding, the so-called crime waves would continue with ever-increasing momentum.

No one believes in making of a prison house a chamber of tortures or trying to crush hope from the breast of any man who is locked behind the walls of a penitentiary. But if the delinquent who is there, in addition to being relieved of all responsibility and duty to society, finds the environment so pleasant as to be the envy of the poor without the gates, his first thought after securing freedom probably would be to set about securing another sentence.

It is fitting that the convict should receive humane treatment while serving his sentence, but he should be made to feel that his confinement is in reality a penalty, and not a taste of club life that may be enjoyed only by the idle rich.

PRISON POPULATION SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Scripps-Howard Advertiser

WASHINGEON, Nov. 22.—The prison population of the United States, not including chain and road gangs and women committed to religious or charitable institutions, increased from 140,186 on July 1, 1917, to 156,130 on July 1, 1922, the censuse bureau announced today. 11-23-22

Including women in such institutions of chain and road gangs, for which figures were compiled July 1, 1922, the number of persons in the county awaiting trial, serving sentences or held as witnesses on that date totalled 163,889, of whom 5,540 were in three federal penitentiaries, 78,617 in 104 state prisons 44,283 in 2,451 county penal institutions, 12,717 in 296 chain or road gangs in certain southern states, 21,635 in 1,319 city institutions and 1,041 women in 24 religious or charitable institutions.

Statistics issued today by the census bureau showing increase in the number of prisoners in state and federal institutions since the "wet" year 1917, reveal that the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act have not been deterrents to crime, W. H. Stayton, founder and head of he association against prohibition amendment declared in a statement issued today at headquarters of the organization, association, he added, "proved conclusively that the crime increase noted in the government report, is attributable to the drastic prohibition legislation through the demonstrated fact that the largest percentages of increases are directly due to arrests and sentences for causes arising from the use of intoxicants with the main increase occurring in the socalled prohibition period of 1920-1922."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Crime - 1922

General

THE CRIME CARNIVAL.

"Evidence that crime is increasing in the United States in a most alarming way," says Charles Frederick Carter, in an article on "The Carnival of Crime in the United States," which appears in the February number of The New York Times Current History magazine, is so abundant and conclusive that it cannot be controverted;" and to sustain his position he cites an array of crime statistics that is truly astounding.

These year-by-year records show that crime of almost every description, from murder down to petty thievery, is steadily increasing and that the wave of crime is gaining in momentum each year as it increases in volume.

And while, from available statistics, says Mr. Carter:

"the whole story of the increase of crime has not been told, and from the nature of the circumstances cannot be, enough has been said to justify the assertion that the United States **is the most lawless nation on the globe,** barring only Russia under bolshevist rule. Even there crimes are not committed so much by individual enemies of society as under the pretext, at least, of official sanction."

Mr. Carter is not one of those who "apologize for an ever-increasing lawlessness by attributing it to the after-effects of the war;" because, he declares, "for 30 years, at least, the increase in crime has been the subject of public comment."

Conversely, he shows, by comparing American crime statistics with those dealing with crime in other countries which were belligerents that the war has had little, if anything, to do with it.

This leads to the conclusion that the cause is to be found in the laxity of our laws, and of law-enforcement.

Contributing to this, he says, is a spirit of "maudlin sentimentality" on the part of the masses which has developed to such a stage that **"encouragement of criminality is becoming a national cult!"**

He quotes William Howard Taft, now chief justice of the supreme court, as having said in his address delivered in 1908, six years before the war began:

"The administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization. The prevalence of crime and fraud, which here is greatly in excess of that in European countries, is due largely to the failure of the law and its administration to bring criminals to justice. • • •

"This startling increase in the number of murders as compared with the number of executions tells the story. As murder is on the increase, so are all offenses of the felony class; and there can be no doubt that they will continue to increase unless the criminal laws are enforced with more certainty, more uniformity and more severity than they now are."

He shows that the rate of increase of crime has been greater each year since 1908 than it was before, and with a corresponding decrease in the proportionate number of convictions; and he sums up his conclusions as to the causes of this amazing condition as follows:

"Perhaps enough facts have been adduced to show that the administration of justice has been growing steadily worse in the fourteen years since Chief Justice Taft characterized it as a 'disgrace to our civilization.' It follows, then, that the American people, not the war, are to blame for what amounts to a breakdown of the whole system of administering justice. It has been the people's own chosen representatives who, responding in some instances to explicit demands, in other instances prompted by an ever-growing public spirit of lawlessness, an intolerance of authority and a maudlin sentimentalism regarding those whose misdeeds have brought them into conflict with the law, have enacted statutes restricting judges, prosecutors and police in the performance of their duty and conserving the rights of the wrongdoer until the superior rights of society have been altogether lost sight of. In effect, the American people seem to have resolved themselves into a standing committee of the whole to encourage crime and protect the criminal."

The sum and substance of the situation is that **our laws are full of loopholes and technicalities, all in favor of the criminal and none in favor of the state!**

The experienced criminal knows in advance that even if he is caught there are a thousand and one technicalities or loopholes in the law through which he may escape penalty for his crime.

In New York, for instance, says Mr. Carter—

"The routine seems to be: Commit your crime, wait at the police station until a bail bond can be made out, which frees you to continue operations until your case is reached (and the courts are one to two years behind on their work), then plead guilty, accept a suspended sentence, and repeat.

"Sometimes the trial judge forgets to suspend the sentence. In that case the parole board comes to the rescue of the culprit."

While this is true, to a greater or less extent, of the whole country, there is, perhaps, no state whose laws are more favorable to the criminal as against the interests of society than are those of Georgia.

In no state, perhaps, is it easier for a guilty criminal to escape justice than it is in Georgia, simply because our laws seem to be peculiarly susceptible to maneuvering and manipulation in favor of the defendant, none of such possibilities being open to the prosecution.

For three years the Chicago crime commission, operating under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce, has been making a study of criminal conditions in that city; and it recently recommended, among other remedial suggestions—

"A large police force, free from political taint.

"Better judges and restrictions on granting new trials.

"Repeal of the law permitting change of sentence after it is imposed.

"Take the selection of judges out of the sinkhole of politics.

"Dispense with juries in certain criminal cases where it would be to the advantage of the community and not unjust to the defendant.

"Begin criminal prosecution, except capital offenses and conspiracy charges, by filing information, thus eliminating the grand jury.

"Maintain efficient bureaus of records of criminals.

"Amend indeterminate sentence and parole laws.

"Study further the problem of mental defectives and secure legislation to segregate this class from normal citizens.

"More severe punishment for carrying concealed weapons."

There is not an American city nor a state but which would benefit by the adoption and application of this program of reforms in the customary methods of dealing with crime and criminals.

And, as Judge Rosalsky, of the New York bench, declared in a hearing held a year ago by the New York assembly code committee—

"It is time for well-meaning reformers who have wasted a good deal of sympathy and given too much consideration to hardened criminals to step aside and permit honest citizens to have the protection the courts want to give them."

As a matter of fact, unless something is done to this end, the entire legal structure of our government is doomed, for the general drift of society, due to the pernicious activities of the criminal element, is unmistakably toward a condition of chaos.

CONVICTS' CHILDREN PICKET WHITE HOUSE

Families of Men Who Violated Espionage Act Fail to See the President.

New York Times 4/30/22

DAUGHERTY RECEIVES THEM

Gives No Hope of General Amnesty, but Promises Attention to Each Who Asks for Pardon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Harding declined to meet a delegation of wives and children of Federal prisoners convicted under the Espionage act who appeared in front of the White House this afternoon with signs and banners to urge executive clemency. Through the efforts of George B. Christian Jr., secretary to the President, an interview was arranged with Attorney General Daugherty, who assured the delegation that he would review the cases of all prisoners who personally applied for release.

The party of thirty-five women and children was organized in St. Louis and came to Washington under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, and plans had beenu made, in case the Administration refused to act, to picket the White House and golf courses where the President was likely to play. The members of the "children's crusade" arrived in Washington this morning and drove immediately to the White House. They bore a number of banners with phrases calling attention to the confinement of the so-called political prisoners. The wording of some of the signs was, "The Huns Have No Political Prisoners," "Children's Crusade for Amnesty," "My Daddy Never Saw Me" and "No Profiteer Went to Prison."

Policemen at the White House gate refused to admit the delegation until the banners and signs were furled. There was a short council of war, and the party then proceeded to picket the sidewalk along the north front of the White House. A large crowd gathered, and photographers got into action. This lasted for nearly ten minutes, until those in charge of the party decided to comply with the White House stipulations. The banners were furled, and the women and children filed through the gate to the Executive offices.

While the remainder of the party remained outside, Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall and Mrs. W. B. Hough, the mother of a prisoner, were admitted to Secretary Christian's office. Mrs. O'Hare carried in her arms 3-year-old Helen Hicks of Guthrie, Okla., who has never seen her father, the Rev. William Madison Hicks, who was sent to Leavenworth before her birth.

Secretary Christian told his callers that the President would not receive them because requests for pardons were first handled through the Department of Justice. The President, he said, had conferred with Attorney General Daugherty many times regarding prisoners convicted under wartime laws and had expessed the poinion that their cases should be treated individually and on their merits, being opposed to a general amnesty. Mr. Christian arranged an interview with Mr. Daugherty for the delegation.

The pickets left the White House apparently in a happier frame of mind than when they were first stopped. The same committee was with Mr. Daugherty for half an hour. Mrs. O'Hare told the Attorney General that none of the prisoners had been convicted of overt acts, but had been imprisoned for the expression of their opinions in the course of the war. Mr. Daugherty replied that he had spent considerable time reviewing cases of this character.

"I am aware," he said, "that the most severe punishment comes on the families of all men sent to prison, and I deeply sympathize with them. Several cases where men have asked for pardons have been taken up out of their regular order, but I will not act unless the prisoner himself makes an application for pardon. The forty who have made applications are being considered now. The others will not b etaken up out of their order unless under some extraordinary circumstances, and in no case until they ask for pardon.

"When I am convinced that a prisoner has been impressed with his punishment and realizes that he committed a crime and is not still under the impression that he is in prison unjustly and understands and accepts the theory of punishment under which he was committed, I will go as far as I can for him in recommending a pardon to the President.

"I will consider each of the forty applications already made, separately, as fast as the yare brought up, but I must be convinced that the punishment has made a sufficient impression on the prisoner, and that he realizes why he was sent to prison, before I shall feel at liberty to recommend a pardon."

The Attorney-General also told the committee that he would be glad to review any additional evidence they might wish to present.

Leaders of the amnesty delegation said after the conference with Mr. Daugherty that they had abandoned for the present their picketing plans.

In explanation of the refusal to permit entrance to the grounds secret service agents explained that it was the set rule that all packages, valises, flags, banners, &c., be checked at the east entrance. Aside from this, the members of the delegation would have received the full privileges of the White House extended to any other citizens, it was stated. They are free to walk through the grounds, visit the White House parlors or any other place that is open to ordinary tourists and sightseers.

No objection will be interposed to picketing. "They can picket just as much as they want to, so long as they

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are not disorderly," and official said. The policy of the Washington police will be governed by the wishes of the White House, it is stated.

WASHINGTON, April 29 (Associated Press).—There was some talk tonight to the effect that Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare and other leaders in the American Civil Liberties Union, the organization having in charge the wives, mothers and children of the Federal prisoners for whom executive clemency is sought, would attend the President's church tomorrow with their charges in the hope he would hear their appeal. There is some disposition on the part of the leaders to send some of the children back home, but keep a party of about fifteen here "until we get action." Some of the bedraggled little ones are tired already.

A ray of hope for at least one mother and her son appeared when Mr. Daugherty's office was reached. After the Attorney-General's promise to take up each case individually when application was made, Mrs. W. B. Hough, of Rockford, Ill., a frail little woman, poorly, but neatly clad, timidly stepped closer to his desk and told of her two sons. One, she said, had gone overseas and fought for his country—"And, thank God, he came back safely"—while the other, Clyde Hough, was now serving a term for violation of the Espionage act for having failed to register in the draft. After serving a term for one offense the mother told Mr. Daugherty, Clyde was met at the door and arrested for having violated a law that "had not been in existence" when her boy was sent to jail for the frist time.

"Both on your account and on his account, and on account of the Government," Mr. Daugherty spoke up, "I will take that mater up as soon as his papers reach me and give it careful consideration."

W. V. C. GLOBE
JUNE 23, 1922

A GHASTLY OBJECT LESSON.

The shame of the massacre at the Herrin mine in Illinois grows as the event is seen more clearly. Here was one of the most savage outbursts which have ever dishonored America. Perfidy, cruelty, a sadistic lust in torture, a passion for killing, a horrible mob madness which led even mothers with infants at their breasts to vent their hatred against wounded and suffering men, painted a fearful picture of evil potentialities of human nature.

Deeds as hideous have been done in this country, but never before in the name of labor. Only the infamous brutalities of mobs driven by racial prejudices have in the past gone to such extremes. A dozen years ago Springfield, the home of Lincoln, was the scene of such an orgy as occurred Wednesday at Herrin. Then white men were bent upon killing Negroes and destroying their homes. Inoffensive men were diabolically attacked and murdered upon that occasion. Again at East St. Louis and once more in Chicago a similar spirit showed itself. On the streets of Chicago, the second city of America, crimes not less insane than those done by the miners of the Illinois prairie were committed by young white men who a few minutes before had seemed to be decent Americans.

Southern states, notably Georgia and Texas, know all too familiarly the kind of outburst which has brought into such hideous prominence the Illinois miners. During recent weeks Texans and Georgians have burned to death and in other ways tortured and killed Negroes not proved guilty of any crime. Americans, moreover, are guilty of these atrocities. It would be comfortable to impute the guilt for such things to barbarous foreigners, but this cannot truthfully be done. Even in Herrin the miners were chiefly Americans, the children of Illinois farmers, descendants of the pioneers. The evil is American and responsibility cannot be evaded.

Crimes committed by frenzied mobs, however, do not happen unless the people are under the spell of some powerful hatred or fear. Both fear and hatred have been engendered in the industrial struggle. In effect, workers and employers have been told that they must fight out their quarrel with their own weapons. At the beginning of the coal strike Attorney General Daugherty and other spokesmen of the administration said that the coal companies had violated their agreement with the United Mine Workers and that a conference ought to be held. But the government did nothing to compel peace. In explanation it was said that the administration would act whenever public opinion was sufficiently aroused. This is the traditional American policy, but it is neither intelligent nor tolerable. The public authority has an inescapable duty of preserving the peace and of seeing that justice is done, for until justice is done peace is unstable. The administration ought certainly not to await longer. Public opinion is awake to the evils of further neglect, and if in the months to come industrial depression, caused by a shortage of coal, is added to the memory of the Herrin crimes the voters will not be patient with men whose neglect led to the evil.

The duty of the labor unions is not less plain. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is under a heavy obligation to speak the mind of his organization with no uncertainty. His telegram to the miners in the Herrin district was undoubtedly a routine business message and not designed to incite men to violence. Yet it is his misfortune that violence did follow the receipt of his communication concerning strike-breakers. Labor cannot by silence or hesitation seem to give any sanction to the horrors enacted. Mr. Lewis and his associates in the miners' union and their fellows in the American Federation of Labor should lose no time in disavowing what has been done and in instructing their followers for the future. Only in this way is it possible to retrieve the moral loss suffered by the labor movement.

THE FEE SYSTEM.

Announcement by two members of the Fulton county delegation in the general assembly that they are collaborating in the construction of a bill to abolish the fee system by costitutnional amendment is an occasion of general felicitation and gratification on the part of Georgia taxpayers.

Assurance is given that the bill will be introduced early in the 1922 session of the legislature, and that its sponsors, Representative Holloway and Moore, will exert every possible effort to bring about its enactment; and it is to be hoped, for the good of Georgia, that the measure will command enough support to make it law.

This proposed bill contemplates a reform, so far as the principle involved is concerned, which The Constitution has consistently advocated for years; and its adoption undoubtedly would materially reduce the cost of government in Georgia and mark an advanced step forward in the progress of the state.

Certain details of the proposed measure may be subject to criticism and amendment; but in principle it is commendable and right, just as the principle of remunerating public officials on the pernicious fee-system basis is wholly wrong and indefensible.

We favor the abolition of the fee system, not with an idea that it is being or has been abused by any official, nor that any official in Georgia receives greater compensation for his services than he is legally entitled to under it; but we favor it solely as a measure in the interest of public economy and of the general public welfare.

It is no exaggeration to say that the fee system costs the taxpayers of Georgia hundreds of thousands of dollars every year that should go into the treasuries of the various counties, which, instead, goes into the pockets of overpaid public officials in the form of fees.

The Constitution always has adhered to the position that servants of the people should be adequately paid, but they should be compensated on a strict salary basis, and not on the basis of a fee for each item of public service performed.

The policy of compensating public officials on a fee or commission basis invites political corruption, graft and all sorts of evils in the administration of public affairs.

It is discriminatory, unscientific, detrimental to the public welfare in every way.

It is essentially demoralizing in principle and effect; and let us hope that Georgia is soon to see the last of it.

NEGRO ASSAILANT OF WHITE WOMAN HANGED TO TREE

Houston Post
6/24/22

Warren Lewis, 18-year-old negro, was hanged at New Dacus Friday after he had confessed to a posse of 300 Montgomery county citizens that he had attacked a young married white woman earlier in the day.

According to long distance dispatches from The Post correspondent, the negro was allowed to make a speech to scores of negroes gathered in the little town before he was hanged. In his talk the doomed man advised members of his race to stay in their places. He reiterated his guilt and expressed regret at his action.

The woman attacked succeeded in fighting off the negro until a wood chopper nearby heard her screams and came to her aid. The negro fled on horseback.

Accounts of the attack say that the negro approached the house about 11 a, m, Friday, and asked for a drink of water. It was given him. A log wagon passed at this time and the negro left, returning again in about 15 minutes. He demanded a match, which was refused, and then asked to light a cigarette on the kitchen stove. When the doorway was blocked against his entrance, he grappled with the woman and she received minor bruises in the scuffle.

The negro then fled to his home, three miles away, where the posse captured him about 3:30 p, m. Citizens had collected from all parts of Montgomery county and hanged the negro before officers could interfere.

The negro confessed to his intentions when apprehended. He did not plead for mercy but asked to be allowed to make a speech to members of his race, who had heard of the affair and were collecting in New Dacus. The posse took him to a tree in front of the New Dacus public school, allowed him to lecture to negroes assembled, then hanged him.

After the hanging the crowd dispersed and all was quiet over the county Friday night.

Reward Offered For Assailants Of Lysol Victim

White county police Friday were busily engaged running down every clue and probing all circumstances in an effort to apprehend the assailants of Mrs. Bertha Lee Woods, who was burned with acid and bound and gagged as she stepped into the backyard of her home in Buckhead early Thursday morning, citizens of the community quickly raised a fund of $500, which is offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the two men connected with the attack.

While Officers Head and Cates, and Chief George Mathieson, refused absolutely to say what clues they have unearthed, or to indicate what their theory is concerning the mysterious assault, it was indicated that they attached considerable importance to the disappearance from the dresser drawer of documentary evidence that was to have been used at the trial of Mrs. Woods' damage suit for alleged injuries sustained in September, 1920, when a well on a farm they were renting is said to have caved in suddenly.

It further developed Friday that she had received an anonymous letter which read—"Mrs. Woods: You only have eight days in which to withdraw your suit. You will not be allowed to attend court" It was signed in the same printing, "A Friend." This letter is receiving the careful study of officers. The words composing this letter were clipped, it is said, from newspapers, and pasted on a plain sheet of paper, being sent Mrs. Wood in a plain envelope.

In the same connection, charges that valuable documentary evidence was stolen several weeks ago from the law offices of Branch & Howard, in the Peters building, who are attorneys for Mrs. Woods, are being probed by officials.

Mrs. Woods, who lives next to the Buckhead Baptist church, just off of Peachtree road, on Pace's Ferry road, was assaulted about 12:30 o'clock Thursday morning as she stepped into her back yard from the house. She was seized by a man, who came from behind her, and was gagged to prevent any outcry. She was then taken to the churchyard, a distance of about 75 yards, where she was left, after a noose made of cotton cord had been drawn tightly about her neck. She was also burned with lysol, it is charged, her assailants, she says, trying to make her drink it.

Her husband, Walter B. Woods, and her grown son, Walter, were asleep in the house at the time of the assault. They were unaware of what had befallen Mrs. Woods until the son, being awakened by two pistol shots down the road, heard the groans of his mother and went to her rescue

Crime – 1922. General.

600 Express Indignation Over Scales Attack Good Crowd Respouded To Hurried Call

Louisville News, 6/24/22

Strong Resolutions Endorsed Unanimously

Despite the fact that the plan to have a mass meeting of indignation and protest against the Scales assault on William Warley was not fully decided until Saturday and there was little chance to advertise it, over 600 people gathered in Quinn Chapel Sunday afternoon in answer to the hurried call. The meeting was in no sense political or partisan. Not a word was said about parties nor was the Lincoln Independent Party referred to. And since the "official count" gave the Lincoln Party only 271 votes it can easily be seen that even with all them present there were 400 Republicans out in protest.

Dr. Noah W. Williams, pastor of Quinn Chapel, called the meeting to order and announced there was no special person responsible for the call and that it was just a spontaneous feeling on the part of many persons.

Prof. A. E. Meyzeek was expected to preside as he was one of the most indignant citizens and because he was in nowise connected with the Lincoln Independent movement. But as he was kept away because of illness in his family, Dr. Williams called on Mr. A. L. Garvin, who by common consent was chosen chairman. Mr. Garvin, one of the best known men in the state in the fraternal and business and educational circles and formerly a rabid Republican, made a short talk in opening. He declared the attack was not on Warley but on the right of free speech and independent thinking of any Colored man. He said if it could be done to one Colored man it could be done to to any and all. He denounced the act as an outrage and said the meeting was not merely to protest against it but to show to Warley that there were other people with him and behind him.

Mr. James R. Harris, an old line Republican, opened with prayer and it was not a mere formal invocation but a sincere and earnest appeal for Divine guidance.

William Warley was called upon and recited the incident as it has appeared in the papers. He said he was no martyr nor was he a hero. He said he "kept his head" mostly because the odds were against him. He said he would take care of himself in case of a recurrence of the affair. He said he had not suggested a mass meeting nor had he been consulted about, but he had been watching to see if the colored people were going to let this outrage go by without taking public notice of it, and making a public protest. He said the whole thing was meant to intimidate him and all other Negroes. He said hecould have "set fire to Louisville by hasty action. If the powers that be intend to start trouble on this issue this year, he said, it would have to come.

Dr. Williams spoke and commended Warley on keeping cool under the provocation. He, too, declared the whole thing was an effort of intimidation, not only of Warley, but of all Negroes who dare differ from political bosses. Dr. Williams made a warm speech that was applauded frequently and heartily.

Mrs. Etta Graham spoke representing th ewomen. Mrs. Graham made a delightful little speech in which she denounced the tactics of the Republican machie and urged the support of those Colored papers that stand up for the Race .

On motion of Mr. A. D. Porter a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of protest and indignation. This was done and the resolutions were read and adopted unanimously.

Rev. J. C. Dean, a "Republican merely because he is too old to change now," did not make a speech, but had the floor a number of times to argue in favor of the resolutions being signed only by the committee appointed. He opposed a motion to have everybody present sign them on the ground that if everybody voted for the resolutions that made them the expression of all present. Six copies were made and it was physically impossible for all present to sign them.

The resolutions follow. In appointing the Committee, Mr. Garvin gave no thought to the political applications of the men. He said it was a Race meeting and all present were interested in the Race. The charge has been made that the committee was made up of Lincoln Party men. This is not true as two men are not only registered Republicans but are Republican workers and hold jobs.

These preambles and resolution. were adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, That we, as self-respecting, sober-minded and good citizens of Louisville, do hereby publicly expess our indignation at, and our condemnation of the wanton and and vicious attack made by J. H. Scales, secretary of the Republican League, upon William Warley, editor of The Louisville News, in the latter's office on Wednesday night, June 14, 1922, and

WHEREAS, That we are indignant because we are convinced J. H. Scales' action were due to the fact that Warley is a Negro. In other words we know he would not have assaulted any white editor or newspaperman, no matter how much that individual had criticised the Repnblican party or the administration, and

WHEREAS, That we are indignant because the right of free speech was assailed, and

WHEREAS, That we condemn this act of Mr. Scales because of the awful precedent it sets, in asmuch as it inspires other persons to think if one politician can assault a Negro at will and be protected because he is a Republican, theycan do the same thing, and

WHEREAS, That we condemn the act because it inspires lawlessness and carries the seed of race rioting. Such conduct could easily cause a race riot and besmirch the name of our fair city with the blood of its citizens, and

WHEREAS, That we especially condemn and denounce the situation that exists when a politician can demand of police officers that they "get" another citizen, or in the words of the police world "to frame him, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That as good and law-abiding citizens that love their city and their country, we register our severest condemnation on the entire affair because we know that if this sort of thing can be practiced on one citizen it can be done on any other; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we declare J. H. Scales as unfit to hold a position of leadership in the Republican party, and demand of the real leaders that he be deposed from his present position that puts him in contact with women of our race, and be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of this transaction be sent to the daily papers, and that they be asked to publish them in an effort to arouse the good white citizens so that race feeling may be allayed and race trouble avoided, and be it

RESOLVED, That copies be sent to the Mayor, the Board of Public Safety and the Chief of Police.

A. D. PORTER, Chairman,
NOAH M. WILLIAMS,
Dr. JOHN O. CATALAN,
G. P. HUGHES,
FRAK H. CALBERT,
LEE L.BROWN,
NEISON M. WILLI[illegible]8.

The investigation of conditions at the state penitentiary, recently conducted by a competent and impartial board of trial judges, has impressed the public with several basic facts that need immediate remedying.

One of these is the practice of flogging convicts for infraction of rules.

It is a method of punishment that has come down through the ages from the inquisitions in olden England when cruelty and barbarity inflicted upon the unfortunates kept pace with the merciless autocracy of rulers and the religions intolerance of the superfanatics in church administrations.

It is a **relic of barbarism,** therefore, that has no place in the civilization of this day; and no warden versed in the real science of modern penology will practice it, **even if legalized.**

I will go further—

No state that gives serious and thoughtful consideration to its penientiary system, and to the duty it owes to the very society it seeks to protect by its penal code, will legalize a practice that serves only to create rebellion among the horde of men who are monthly turned loose by pardons, paroles and expiration of sentences.

Corporal punishment is defended only by those who live in the past, and on the ground that it is essential in the maintenance of discipline.

The history of modern penal institutions, however, and the results of the most careful investigations by competent men and women who have conservatively sought the truth—not long-frocked cranks and reformers—have proven beyond challenge that **the use of the lash on the bare back, whether in moderation or without restriction,** as appears to be the case in Georgia, **serves only to arouse all of the baser passions of the criminal in question,** and plants in him a spirit of insurrection that **tears down rather than builds up** the morale of the prison inmates, and seriously **menaces** society when that criminal becomes a free agent again.

I have talked to hundreds of convicts, and to a large number of penitentiary wardens, in both federal and state institutions—having personally visited every United States prison in America—and I have yet to find one who defends the lash.

On the other hand, many of the most experienced wardens in the country have told me that if they should practice corporal punishment in the slightest degree they would be unable to get any efficiency out of the labor of the prisoners, or maintain any standard of discipline not forced by the club and rifle—a condition of **revolution and mutiny** that will wreck even a penitentiary.

There are standard methods for punishing infractions of prison rules **that are humane** and yet a thousand times more efective than the strap—methods that command respect and not incite rebellion.

In the federal institutions the prisoners are **privileged according to deportment.** There is no more effective system on earth.

On the cells the grade cards are dis-

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Legislature Should Modernize State's Ancient Penal System And Abolish Brutal Practices

played, with the name of the prisoner on each.

It is a disgrace even in prison life for a convict to so deport himself that his name is on a red card—third grade—and thus personally restricted according to the code of privileges fixed for that grade.

I recall at the federal prison on McNeil's Island, out in Puget Sound, state of Washington, I saw a prisoner standing at an iron grill in the main corridor where all the prisoners had to pass in going to and from the mess hall. He was chained and yet not so that his position or the position of any of his limbs were unusual.

His sentence for a very serious violation was four hours in this position where all of the several hundred inmates could see him. The prisoner dropped his head in shame; and the warden told me that no punishment was more effective in forcing respect for the prison rules than to be thus publicly exhibited before other prisoners as a violator.

Not only in this institution, but in the Leavenworth and Jefferson City and the Atlanta institutions, I found that **kindness and humanity in treatment created a respectful attitude among all the inmates**—except the hopeless incorrigables—whereas in instances of cruelty and barbarity on the part of a warden, or a deputy warden, the very antithesis resulted.

A warden's day of usefulness to his state or government is over the very moment he loses the respect of the prison personnel.

It is a mistake to imagine that only the specific prisoners to whom cruelty has been administered are the rebellious ones—

Ninety per cent of a prison population will become rebellious, resentful and uncontrollable, except as physically driven, if a practice of bodily cruelty exists, whether any one individual in that 90 per cent is a victim or not.

Take the case of Christie, who complained about conditions at Milledgeville, and in reality precipitated the investigation just concluded—he testified that he personally had always been treated well.

It is one of the unwritten laws of the prisoners' code that, however excellent may be the treatment accorded to him, his **own** sentiments—then and everlasting—are **inspired by the penal system in practice.** He is as resentful for his fellow prisoners as for himself—perhaps more so.

Georgia should be purged of this ancient system of prison flogging. It is unworthy of this great state; and the legislature this summer should do its duty and abolish it by imposing a penalty severe enough to command respect upon any warden, deputy or guard who practices it.

To my mind nothing brought out at the investigation is more **revolting** than the **"bull pen"** system of housing.

There are a number of mere boys in the Milledgeville institution who have been sentenced for misdemeanors. They were not criminals, in the full sense, at the time of their incarceration, just as they were **not adjudged felons** by the trial courts.

These boys are the **companions,** day and night, of the hardened criminals—the murderers, the desperadoes, the degenerates; the professional yeggmen, whose "trade" is that of the criminal artisans; and the **lowest and most degraded types of human derelicts—**

In heaven's name can one conceive of it?

Is it the province of a state to destroy every opportunity for reform while it executes the demands of the law in exacting punishment for crime?

There is not a penal system in this country worthy of the name that does not segregate its inmates.

The "dopes" are kept together, as are the "reds," the life-termers, the moral degenerates, the sick, the infirm, the more desperate characters, and so on—

And there is no penal institution worthy of the name that does not use a modern cell system that restricts the number of cellmates to two, or to four as a maximum—this system permitting the warden to carry the segregation to a point where the prisoners and society may be **dually benefited in the years to come when these men shall have taken their places again along the regular paths of life.**

The system at Milledgeville of herding all the white male prisoners together in one big, open corral, or whatever it may be rightfully called, there for the better instincts of the moral uplands to seek a level in the valleys of mental and moral desperation and degeneracy, is not alone wholly wrong—

It is a disgrace to Georgia.

I understand that one of the prison commissioners takes credit for designing such a system.

I have no fight on the very able men who compose that board. Candidly I think the conditions that are most deplorable at Milledgeville are not traceable to the prison commission in any sense, nor are they accentuated by "politics," but there is nothing to be proud of in planning a jail system that corrals the men of every caste of society, and of every degree of crime, and of every age—boys who are impressionable along with low and degraded lepers of vice and crime—in one unpartitioned room **where the fire of hope in every youthful heart is extinguished by sordid environments.**

Just as other Georgia institutions, educational or corrective, the penitentiary has suffered by inadequate appropriations for equipment and betterments. The $85,000 a year has to pay for the transporting of prisoners—and there are 7,000 all told, about 6,000 of whom are in road camps—all salaries, clothing, and provide all purchases of whatsoever a nature, whether for permanent improvements, or for temporary make-shifts.

It is insufficient; and around this lack of proper attention on the part of the legislature hangs the story of broken sewers, and unscreened windows, and antiquated farm machinery, and the broken-down physical aspect of the institution is below a normal out in the investigations—

But, mark you—

It is a sad commentary upon farm conditions in Georgia when it is stated that 400 male convicts, a fourth of whom are able-bodied misdemeanors, and most of whom can do some work, cannot take 4,000 acres of the "poorest land in Georgia," and provide food—good, wholesome food—in abundance every day in the year for themselves; and to spare to the markets for their personal upkeep, and even for an occasional luxury, which every modern and humane penal institution provides.

The testimony at Milledgeville, **if true,** that food is inadequate and poorly prepared **is inexcusable.**

Any statement that the **maintenance** of the institution is below a normal standard because of legislative penury is merely side-stepping the real issue—that of a failure somewhere to farm properly, and to conserve the resources of the farm.

I have personally visited the prison farms in a dozen states, and I do not know of one except Georgia's that does not provide food and feed for the men and women and the stock in abundance, and pile up a large cash balance in the maintenance funds.

Mississippi carries around a million-dollar farm profit a year to the general fund in the state treasury. North Carolina's penitentiary farm carries heavy net profits each year to the treasury.

Think of it! **If free labor,** under supposedly expert **paid** guidance, cannot make a red hill in Georgia actually feed the plow hand who tills it, for God's sake what have we to offer the investor who expects to make money out of the soil. Certainly the farm is a poor one, and possibly should be sold or given away, but that is no excuse for 400 free laborers not making their own "keep" on it in sufficiency as to occasion no complaint—

Nor is it any excuse for the food not being cooked properly, and served properly, in order to conserve the health and strength of the men?

Here is the testimony as to filth and uncleanliness generally around the institution—

The lack of sufficient appropriation **does not excuse that.**

When the late lamented J. Pope Brown was chosen superintendent of the Milledgeville plant the commission combined the positions of superintendent and chief warden, making Smith a deputy, and paid a sufficient combined salary to make it worth while to a man of his understanding and abilty. But he died before he could reconstruct the institution—and when he was ill the prisoners prayed as one man for his recovery, and wept when he passed. It pays to get such men. I understand the present superintendent, who has hardly yet been broken into harness, promises well; and it is so to be hoped.

In the testimony criticism was made of the prison physician. What can one expect of a medical doctor who will work for $100 a month, giving practically his full time, and spend "$40 a month of that amount for auto-bile hire," as Dr. Compton testified?

If there is any place on earth where the services of a highly efficient, modern physician are needed—one trained in the varied diseases and psycopathic sciences it is in a large penal institution.

The federal penal institutions of this country are more particular in the equipment of their hospitals, and surgical and dental clinics, than any other branches. It pays. **Not only as a demand of humanity,** but in the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, and in the maintenance of an ablebodied working personnel.

No feature the investigation developed is more pathetic than that there are in Milledgeville convicts who are **insane,** perhaps hopeless or perhaps curable, who are incarcerated in **solitary confinement,** shut out from fresh air and shunshine—from every environment that might restore reason to diseased minds.

It is a condition that is **worse than death,** and if there is no law, as claimed, for removing these men to the hospital for the insane, then in the name of humanity let the legislature provide such a law at this session.

Criminals though they have been they are human and Georgia has no moral right to inflict this kind of treatment upon any of her unfortunate wards.

For the conditions at Milledgeville, which fortunately do **not** savor of graft, or vice, the **system** is more to blame than individuals. It is all wrong—antiquated, archaic and in some respects barbaric.

The prison commission does not appear to be guilty of any infraction of law. It is perhaps doing its best in the light of long established customs and habits—

And no one has charged the warden or his subordinates with graft, or even viciousness—

But there is evidently a "beaten path of custom" at Milledgeville that is revolting to any student of modern penology, accentuated by both incompetence and indifference.

A RIOT OF MURDER.

Upon the first page of most American newspapers Saturday morning were many reports, each of major "news value," bearing directly upon as many different instances of murder.

In each of these cases a woman is either definitely known or alleged to have done the killing; five of them involved the killing of a man, and in all but one the "eternal triangle" is a feature.

These murders were committed, not in any one section of the country, but were widely distributed geographically—only one in the south, that being the case in which a woman killed her husband in Atlanta and has just been taken to the state prison to begin serving a life sentence.

One of the crimes was committed in New Jersey; one in California; one in Pennsylvania; another in Ohio, and the sixth, in Montana.

This astounding array of "murder news" appearing in one day is not unusual.

It portrays the chaotic and unsettled condition of the time through which we are passing, and a condition which is local to no place or section, but which is general throughout the whole world.

It suggests a veritable riot of debauchery and murder, and it challenges the best and most conscientious thought of mankind in the discovery and application of the remedy.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Crime – 1922

Africa

S.A. POLICE REPORT.

A. P.O. Cape Town

The annual expenditure on the police of the Union amounted in 1910 to £1,400,000, and in 1921 to £2,894,000. 3/11/22

The force consists of Europeans, 6352; and non-Europeans, 10,000.

The cost per unit of the force (excluding non-Europeans) is £393 for 1921-22.

During the year 316,043 persons were arrested, and convictions obtained against 237,644.

Stock Thefts.

"The substantial increase of 1,000 cases of stock theft during the year, principally by Natives," is attributed by the Commissioner, Colonel Truter, "mainly to the high cost of living, the prolonged drought in the Cape Province, and consequent failure of Native crops, and the low wages paid by some farmers to their agricultural labourers; with the result that in some districts, Native farm labourers and their families had been on the verge of starvation. So long as a Native could obtain enough food, or alternatively, sufficient money to purchase it, he would invariably remain a law-abiding citizen, unless he belong to the class of habitual offenders.... Some culprits after arrest have openly admitted that they had committed stock theft to keep themselves and their families from starving."

Drunkenness.

"Drunkenness," reports Colonel Truter, "was too prevalent throughout the Union, especially in the larger towns and industrial centres. The wine-producing areas of the Western Cape Province had contributed their share of the number of convictions for this offence. In this part of the country farmers were too prone to give their Native servants bottles of wine in part payment of wages.... Intemperance had been rightly condemned as being a contributory factor to the commission of crimes of violence."

Prisons, Gaols and Reformatories.

The daily average number of persons in custody during 1920 was 16,304. The expenditure amounted to £897,061. The cost per unit was £68 18s. 4½d. per annum, or 3/9½ per day.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Crime—1922

Alabama.

THE CRIMINAL TENDENCY OF BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham Reporter 2/25/22

There is a degree of savagery, disregard for law and little regard for humanity existing in Birmingham such as should arouse the attention of every worthy citizen, every honest law enforcement officer and all who have interest in humanity. The citizens of influence whose lives and positions are commanding are not sufficiently aroused, it might be because only a certain group is attacked and certain races are the sufferers. If this be the idea of good government and the development of a growing and prosperous city we can but drive into disaster and turmoil such as will affect the entire citizenry.

To wink our eye at crime and pass it unnoticed because some group personally is not affected simply offers encouragement to the criminal element and keeps them nourished and well trenched in their plan of destruction.

This community is too free with firearms; there is far too much general handling of guns and not sufficient restraint on citizens or officers in the free use of them. There is a reason for all of this and there is a remedy The remedy can be found; it is here, it is in the hands of the decent citizens of all races in all sections of this great city.

There is too much killing of human beings in Birmingham by officers and too much assault upon officers by supposed citizens or criminals. In The Birmingham News a few days ago the following article, an exposure of the activities of some of our officers in Negro homes, was published:

"Why all this illegal searching of people's homes?

Two officers entered my cook's home on Eighteenth Street near Avenue E, going through everything in her house. Opening up her trunk and finding a piece of dress goods, they asked "where in the hell she got it." She told them she bought it. They asked if she worked, and "who in the hell do you work for?" She told them she worked for me, besides she had a husband who worked at the Burnett poolroom.

Now this girl does not sell whisky or even drink it, as she has worked for me for two years and I have offered her a drink repeatedly and she has refused, but she must be humiliated by officers who are not half as good as she is, by having her things torn up and using all kinds of language. This is the second time officers have raided her house.

This same day they raided most every house in that section

They entered one home and found a colored woman sewing on a sewing machine. Being well dressed and with a couple of diamonds on her fingers they wanted to know "where in the hell she got them," and used language too bad to be quoted. She told them her husband gave them to her. Her husband is a railroad man and makes good money. They told her she ough to be in some white folks' kitchen.

It is no wonder some officers are killed. If they would be more courteous there would be few killings.

If officers would be as active in guarding people's lives and property as they are to hunt a little whisky we would have less crime. But no—whisky is placed before everything, and citizens are hounded down as though they were criminals.

How long will we stand for this?

J. H. COATS."

In Bessemer Monday, Deputy Sheriff J. P. Thomas was killed by I. A Buford, who was also killed after a terrific gun battle when Buford was permitted, after arrest, to go into his home for a coat. Sunday evening two colored men were shot to death, one accidentally, it is said, by a police officer and the other intentionally; the officer was justified in his act according to the verdict of Coroner Russum, and this verdict came after the testimony of several colored people and whites. From reports filed here Harry Richardson, the colored man killed by the police officer, was arrested on the charge of a colored woman who says he received money and did not perform the services for which he received the money and while under arrest, unfortunately, for Richardson, he attempted to escape and was shot to death—an shot in the back. In an effort to hinder the escape of his prisoner the officer accidentally killed another man, and states that he killed Richardson because he hid behind a house and began throwing bricks at him: this is a the story goes.

Whatever might be said regarding the possibilities of Birmingham, and what it offers for the struggling, laborer and the common people, it must be admitted that human life is very cheap here and can be destroyed without the slightest consideration. It is easy to shoot down and kill a human being in Birmingham if he happens to belong to a certain group and race. This is no doubt the saddest and most alarming condition in Birmingham and because of it Birmingham continues to develop criminals. The other alarming situation, and this might account for the criminal condition, is the lack of intelligence, the poorly trained man and woman in Birmingham, the stalking ignorance that pervades the city, and the poor facilities for changing it. Poor school buildings, almost criminal huts where Negroes are to receive their first impulse and their firt forward step toward citizenship, are just the kind of hovels to lower the tendency of the higher life and develop the criminal attitude.

It is dangerous to continue our young life, womanhood and manhood, in such atmosphere. The cause is not so much of a question, but the remedy is, and it is in the hands of the citizens and can be had as quickly as they are able to sense the situation and proceed along the lines of sensible and christian uplift.

We repeat that there is too much killing in Birmingham; officers are too free with their guns and citizens may be exercising too much liberty with firearms. We don't want to appear disrespectful or inappreciative of the services rendered by our officers; we do appreciate what the honorable ones are doing, and there are many of them, but we cannot appreciate the unlawful and unmanly handling of any people let them be of any race, and there are too many indiscretions practiced that could be stopped both to the interest of officers and citizens.

NEW CONTRACT FOR CONVICT LABOR IN MONTEVALLO MINES

Thirty-Day Agreement Signed Between State and Receiver For Coal Company

Montgomery Advertiser 4/25/22

A contract providing for the employment of a minimum of 225 state convicts was entered into Monday between the state and Dan C. Roberts, receiver for the Montevallo Mining Company. This contract which is in the nature of a trial arrangement on the part of the receiver is for a period of thirty days and becomes effective May 1, 1922.

Under its terms the state is to receive the same compensation as was provided in the contract with the Montevallo Mining Company, which contract was in effect when the company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy some months ago.

The state maintains that this same contract is still in full force and effect now and a suit involving this point is now pending in the United States circuit court of appeals. Announcing Monday that the thirty-day contract between the state and the receiver for the Montevallo Mining Company had been entered into, through C. B. Rogers, chairman and W. F. Feagin associate member of the state board of control, Governor Thomas E. Kilby said that the latter contract would not affect in any way the original contract.

In other words, the thirty day contract will not in any sense, prejudice the state's claim for convict hire under the original contract between the time the Montevallo Mining Company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. and May 1, 1922.

NEGRO OF CALHOUN IS CONVICTED OF ASSAULT

George Curry Is Sentenced to Serve Twenty Years at Hard Labor

Montgomery Advertiser 6/25/22

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., June 24.—Tried within less than three weeks after an alleged attempt at criminal assault against Mrs. Emma Phillips, a white woman living three miles north of this city, George Curry, yellow negro, was late Friday afternoon convicted of the charge by a special circuit court jury, Judge A. E. Agee sentencing the negro to serve from 19 to 20 years at hard labor.

The jury which was organized at the opening of the special term on Friday morning, deliberated for a period of 15 minutes on the testimony, filing back into the court room and announcing that it had reached a verdict of guilty.

The alleged attack against the white woman was committed on June 3 Curry was arrested at Overbrook, near the Georgia line, the following Thursday by Sheriff Cornett, of Talladega county, was indicted a week ago Friday, the final chapter being written in the special court trial of Friday.

When brought before Judge Agee for sentence after the verdict of the jury, the negro declined to state whether there was a reason why the sentence of the court should not be passed on him, a court room crowded with spectators hearing the sentence pronounced by the court.

Alabama Youth Slays Negro And Surrenders

Atlanta Constitution 6/30/22

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 29.—Ollie Horton, negro tenant on the Chunn farm, in Morgan County, was shot and instantly killed Tuesday afternoon by Louis Husky, young white farmer of Morgan County. Horton was shot twice with a shotgun.

Evidence at the inquest was to the effect that Husky had invited several friends to see him kill a negro. On Tuesday afternoon he hunted the negro, it was said, found him at work in a field and shot him.

Husky gave no reason for the killing, but said he was going to Guntersville and surrender to the sheriff. He is now in jail at Guntersville.

NEGRO SUSPECT IN MITCHELL MURDER IS GIVEN RELEASE

Man Is Arrested at Sprague Junction by Citizens on Friday

Montgomery Advertiser 6/25/22

Another negro was detained Friday as a suspect in connection with the murder of Dr Lawrence Mitchell in Lowndes county last Saturday, but was released after failure to identify him as the slayer.

The negro was held at Sprague Junction by citizens of that community who saw him walking along the railroad tracks in the direction of Montgomery shortly before noon. Sheriff's forces were notified that the suspect was in custody for investigation and Sheriff John L. Scogin and Deputies Partin and Vaughn left immediately for Sprague Junction.

The description of the negro failed to correspond with that of William Johnson, the murderer of Dr. Mitchell.

Mystery still surrounds the whereabouts of the Johnson negro. He succeeded in escaping after the shooting of Dr. Mitchell and all efforts to locate him have failed. Officers searching for the slayer have received no clues as to his whereabouts, aside from rumors which have not offered any information to lead to his apprehension.

ATTACK BORAH'S STAND ON ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

Senator Borah was criticised today for his statement that the Dyer anti-lynching bill was unconstitutional, by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mr. Johnson said:

"Senator Borah has publicly confessed himself as believing that under the Constitution the Federal government is powerless to protect its

citizens within its borders accused of crime against trial and execution by mob.

"The United States government can use its armed force to exact protection of Americans from mobs in Mexico, but not in Texas and Georgia, States and State governors, notably in Mississippi and Texas, have recently confessed their inability to prevent lynching. Senator Borah completes the picture of anarchy by contending that not only the States are powerless, but the Federal government as well. In effect, Senator Borah maintains that within the United States the so-called constitutional guarantees are utterly meaningless.

"American citizens in those States where lynching prevails find themselves in the anomalous position of being residents in States which refuse to guarantee them trial by due process of law when accused of crime, and citizens of a government which confesses its inability to do so.

"Those woh deny warrant in the Constitution for the Federal government to protect its citizens within its own borders are not looking at the Constitution itself, but are lost in a maze of judicial decisions on the Constitution, decisions which in the case of the Fourteenth Amendment were sophistry and given for the express arrived at through hair-splitting and purpose of modifying, limiting and even nullifying that amendment."

ASSAULT CASE.

The "attempted assault" case in the West End turns out to be "much ado about nothing." It was only a matter in which white and colored children were engaged with no criminal intent what ever and yet the Richmond, Va., News-Leader's city department staged it all in glaring headlines, telling about posses being organized to hunt down the assailants and that twenty or more police officers had been rushed to the scene of the outrage. This was done too right on the heels of the unpleasantness in South Richmond, when the minds of a certain class of white people were inflamed and the feelings of a certain class of colored folks ruffled.

But the popular evening journal did not stop with this. In its issue of the 17th inst., it had another heading which reads: "Two Negroes Arrested in Attack Case." Are Identified and will get Hearing in Court Tomorrow. Little Girl Not Touched but Boy Hit." In a city where the relationship between the white and colored people is most friendly, this kind of effort to in-to racial feeling should cease. The colored boys are not over fifteen years of age. We presume that they have been wondering what all of this hullabaloo is about. Here is the report:

Ralph Green, aged 15, 202 0Brookland street, and Louis Peace aged 15, 2123 Moore street, both colored have been taken into custody by the police as suspicious characters, suspected of making a criminal attack on a 9 year old white girl near the Hermitage road and the Boulevard yesterday afternoon. According to the police the two youths have been identified by the girl and other children as being the two who accosted them. They were arrested in Newtown, Va., just north of Richmond and will be given a hearing in the juvenile court tomorrow morning.

The girl who was the victim of the alleged attack, does not state that either of the youths actually touched her, but that they merely tried to do so and tried to persuade her and the other children to accompany them to the woods, telling them they knew where cherry and peach trees could be found.

Oliver J. Ford, the father of the girl today said the youths were taken before the girl last night and identified by her as the youths who accosted her and the little boy companion and one whom attempted to grab her when she refused to accompany them into the woods. Mr. Ford today gave The News Leader permission to use his name and to make the statement that the girl had identified the youths and that there had been only an attempt to grab his daugther.

According to Mr. Ford, the report that his little girl was dragged by the hand from her home to the woods is erroneous. The child, he said, was not touched. His daughter told him, he said, that the youths approached the children while the latter were picking flowers near the Ford home. They asked them if they wanted to get some cherries and peaches; that they knew where there were cherry and peach trees.

At first the boy innocently assented, the girl said, but she refused to go, whereupon one of the youths grabbed at her. Little Ormund Kelley then screamed and one of the youths struck him in the mouth, loosening one of his teeth.

In tense excitement soon existed in the western part of the city. Reports of the attack, coming on the heels of the killing of Conductor Burleson in South Richmond Sunday, stirred the city.

Police and newspaper reporters appeared on the scene. After questioning the children, it was learned by them that the youths had not seriously injured the children and this caused the excitement to subside somewhat.

Detective Sergeant Wiltshire, one of the headquarters men, who was early on the scene, made a thorough investigation of the matter and after press time telephoned The News Leader that the little girl denied the youths had seized her, but had simply asked her to accompany him.

The police were at first informed that a woman had been attacked by two colored men who had injured her so that it would be necessary to send her to the hospital. The second police station received the first report and Sergeant Flournoy at once sent the patrol loaded with policemen to the scene. The officers scattered in all directions and the woods were at once searched. Many colored men answering the description of the children's assailants were questioned and two were brought before the children but were not identified by them.

But the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch paid little attention to the episode and did not dignify it with a sensational heading. Still, it gives information; which will prove to be of interest. Here it is:

Ralph Green and Lewis Peace, two colored youths alleged to have attempted an assault on a 9 year old girl here Thursday afternoon, will be formally arraigned in Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court this morning before Justice J. Hoge Ricks. The youths who claim to be 15 years old have been identified, it is said, by the girl and another child who was with her.

The children are said to have been playing near their homes in the vicinity of the State Fair Grounds Thursday afternoon when the youths approached them. Police believe the attack was not criminal assault. The youths are being held without bail pending a hearing today.

This appeared in the issue of that journal of the 17th inst. These children were held without bail, just as though they had committed first degree murder. Would this course have been followed, if all parties to the affair had been white or colored? Gentlemen, this will not do. This situation of affairs cannot continue. The better class of white people and the better class of colored ones will not stand for this kind of treatment. It has a tendency to undo the work of cultivation of a friendly relationship between the races and will lead to dire results in the premises.

A committee of lading citizens, white and colored should meet and take this matter up with those in authority to the end that this condition of affairs may cease and a similar exhibition of race prejudice shall not take place again. The Richmond, Va., News-Leader is using a fire-brand in a sun-burnt cornfield. It should stop this kind of business.

WELL-BEHAVED COLORED PEOPLE.

Montgomery Advertiser 5/22/22

A sense of fairness impelled Sheriff John Scogins to go out of his way in his report to the grand jury to compliment the negroes of Montgomery county as a whole on their ordered and law-abiding conduct. The compliment is undoubtedly deserved and it is marked and direct coming as it does from the official whose duties are largely concerned with the activities of the criminals of both races.

The colored people of Montgomery, the sheriff says, show respect for the law and a commendable observance of it. There is not a disposition among them to defeat the process of the law by hiding and protecting criminals. The sheriff's office has received praiseworthy co-operation from them in apprehending criminals and enforcing the laws, even when members of their own race are concerned.

One cause of race friction between the officers of the law and members of the negro race, has been the protection and hiding out of colored criminals by members of their race. This practice in many places of the South has not been abandoned. But in Montgomery county, Sheriff Scogins says, there is no disposition on the part of the colored people to defeat the law by protecting black criminals.

It is well for the white people of the county to take note of the testimony of Sheriff Scogins as to the law abiding conduct of the negroes of Montgomery county. It is a reminder that no city of the South has less friction, between two separate races living on the same soil, than Montgomery. Both the races, black and white share the credit for this peace and harmony.

ORDER STOPS WHIPPING OF ALL CONVICTS

Governor Kilby Issues Decree Abolishing Corporal Punishment of County Convicts in Prison Camps Throughout State

ACTION IS RESULT OF ALLEGED CRUELTIES

Montgomery Advertiser 8-22-22

Chief Executive Declares Disciplinary Measures Followed in State Institutions Have Proved Very Effective in Controlling Men

A formal order abolishing corporal punishment in Alabama's county convict camps was issued Monday afternoon by Governor Thomas E. Kilby. At the same time, the governor directed Warden General W. F. Feagin to prepare the necessary rules and regulations for putting the order into effect immediately.

Following issuance of the order Governor Kilby stated that a similar order issued a month or so ago abolishing corporal punishment in all state prisons and prison camps, has proven most effective. Disciplinary measures in state penal institutions now consist in solitary confinement and the deprivation of certain privileges.

The governor's action in abolishing corporal punishment in all county convict camps is the direct result of a report which reached him recently alleging that county convicts in Etowah county were being mistreated. The chief executive immediately instituted an investigation of the report through Dr. Glenn Andrews, state prison inspector, who returned Saturday from a tour of inspection of all county convict camps in Etowah.

Dr. Andrews had expected to make a formal report of his investigation to the governor Monday, but was prevented from doing so by illness. It is probable that the report will be filed some time Tuesday however.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Crime — 1922. Alabama.

BEND THE TWIG.

Montgomery Advertiser

The police commissioners and chiefs of American and Canadian cities have concluded a convention in San Francisco remarkable for the unanimity of opinion that crime is beginning at an earlier age and that juvenile delinquency has reached such proportions in America that the co-operation of all authorities is needed to counteract the downward tendency of youth, especially in the large centers of population. Statistics presented to the convention from various parts of the country showed an alarming increase of convictions where defendants were under twenty-one years of age. The war work and high wages of juveniles, followed by unemployment when this special work ceased, were largely blamed for the condition complained of. Thousands of young people got big money for comparatively small effort. They learned no trade or business which could be continued after the war work stopped. They spent their high wages in the gratification of appetites for dress, for jewelry, and perhaps worse, and when their newfound appetites could not be appeased honestly, some of them turned to crime.

The problem of juvenile delinquency presented to the police authorities brought a consensus of opinion on the solution—that the counteracting movement must begin in mental and physical training in the schools. This does not mean ordinary education and ordinary drills, calisthenics and games, but a corrective supervision where criminal tendency is present in the youth. An instance was cited where a confirmed criminal had cost the authorities $18,000 in twenty years of her life, and for less than one thousand dollars she could have been taken in hand early, treated by medical specialists, placed in a different environment and reclaimed to society.

One feature of the problem was not considered by the police chiefs, although no doubt, responsible for the increase in crime among the youth of both sexes. The laxity of control of children in the home characteristic of the present generation must contribute many pitiful cases to the police records. Modern youth does pretty much as it pleases, being resentful of the healthy discipline which makes for moral rectitude in adult life. Corrective measures, both physical and mental, under the scientific rules laid down by experts who have studied the problem, will have results in turning the sub-normal child into the right path, in quickening the intelligence of the backward child and straightening physical deformities, but for the normal boy and girl the home influence and the home discipline will obviate all the necessity for expert treatment in the school age or afterward. As the twig is bent, so the tree will grow, is just as true in this greatest period of human advance as it was when the proverb was first coined.

THE CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

Montgomery Advertiser

Editor The Advertiser:

That was a wise suggestion of The Advertiser several days ago calling the attention of the next Legislature to the large amount of revenue the State will probably lose by the abolition of the present convict system and the substitution of a new system for it.

This is a matter that should also receive the attention and consideration of the Democratic State convention, which will convene in Montgomery on September 6, 1922, especially as all the legislation abolishing the present convict system and establishing another one has been enacted since a Democratic convention has been held in the State, and there has been no declaration by the party on this subject. 8-26-22

For many years, the Convict Department, especially since the administration of Governor Jelks, has been the State's second largest source of revenue. Never since its establishment has the Convict Department been as well managed, the convicts better or more humanely treated, and the department paid more money into the State treasury than at present.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1921, the last year available, the receipts and disbursements of the department were as follows:

Receipts	$1,910,855.10
Disbursements:	
Expenses	922,001.19
Salaries	175,501.16
Circuit Court costs	30,778.41
Paid general fund	782,574.34
Total	$1,910,855.10

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1921, the entire receipts of the State were $13,430,728.63, of which the Convict Department paid $1,910,855.10, nearly 15%. Next to the advalorem tax, this is the State's second largest source of revenue.

When the present Convict Department is abolished what system can be substituted that will make it a financial success? Can it be done by working the convicts on the public roads? Of course, many of them, the women and disabled convicts, can not be worked on the roads. If worked on the roads, who will pay for it?

It will probably cost more to work them on the roads than in the mines, as it is cheaper to work them where there is a concentration of the convicts.

In other words, nearly $2,000,000 must be obtained to make the Convict Department self-sustaining and pay as much money into the State treasury as it does now. This is not written against the abolition of the present convict system, but to show some of the difficulties involved in its abolition, including the large loss that will be sustained by the State treasury.

It certainly seems that this question will require the serious attention and careful consideration of the Democratic convention and Legislature.

J. T. GORMAN.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 24, 1922.

JOHN W. OVERTON IS WORKING ON PROBLEM OF USE OF CONVICTS

Montgomery Advertiser

Next Senator From Randolph Thinks Solution May Be Found in Employment by Counties on Roads

4-9-22

John W. Overton of Randolph, nominee for state senator from the district composed of Randolph and Chambers, is giving careful thought and study to the disposition of state convicts by the next administration. He has secured copies of laws from several states and his idea at the present time is for the working out of a system which will enable the counties to employ state convicts for work on the roads. He believes that the ultimate solution of the convict problem is the roads.

As a state senator in the Comer legislature, Mr. Overton prepared and pushed to passage by the legislature and final successful submission to the people of a good roads amendment. This amendment was known as the "Overton amendment" and its adoption marked the first forward step in highway building in Alabama and finally resulted in the present highway department. Mr. Overton calls attention to the fact that the next administration, instead of deriving a big revenue from the convict department, will be faced with the problem of taking care of over 2,000 convicts who will be withdrawn as a result of the law abolishing the lease system. He is of the belief that a way must be found for making these convicts self-sustaining or financial disaster will face the state exchequer. He has no definite conclusion yet as to just how the road working system can be put into the form of a bill, but he feels that this will be the only solution of the problem. He is inclined at present to a plan by which counties can rent state convicts for work on county roads. However, he is open to conviction on the subject and his present conclusions are subject to change.

"The disposition of state convicts is a tremendous economic problem," said the Randolph man. "Unless the next administration finds a successful way out, instead of being a money maker for the state to the tune of over $1,500,000 per year net for our convicts may mean a drain of around $1,000,000 per year. The difference between $1,500,000 pe ryear net for our convicts and $1,000,000 per year deficit will mean success or failure of the next administration. The roads, I think, are the solution of the problem. I for one, hope that a plan can be worked out by which our convicts can be profitably employed on the roads."

DECREASE NOTED IN NUMBER OF PRISONERS

Montgomery Advertiser

Less Than Half As Many Received At Kilby In August As Usual

9-3-22

Less than half as many prisoners were received in the penitentiary during the month of August 1922, as in August 1921, according to figures compiled in the state warden general's office. These figures show that during August of the present year only 39 new prisoners were received at Kilby prison as compared with 67 for the same month last year. During the month of July this year, 40 new prisoners were received into the state penitentiary, it is stated.

It is a peculiar fact, as shown by these figures that the number of white prisoners committeed to the penitentiary during August, far outnumbered the negroes. Of the 39 new prisoners committed, 27 were white men, the remainder consisted of 11 negro men and one negro woman. Cherokee county furnished the largest contribution, 19 to this number. Contributions by other counties follow: Cullman 9, Morgan 5, Lee 4, Montgomery 3, Marion 2, and Geneva, Elmore, St. Clair, Walker, Henry and Clay, 1 each.

Another interesting fact brought out in the compilation is that 40 per cent of the new prisoners committed to the penitentiary in August, were convicted for violating the prohibition law, 16 being sent up for this offense, 9 for grand larceny, 4 for murder in the 2d degree, 3 for burglary, 2 for assault to murder, 2 for manslaughter in the 1st degree, 2 for forgery and 1 for murder in the first degree. Eleven of those convicted were between the ages of 21 and 25; 2 were under 21; 9 were from 26 to 31, one from 31 to 36; 2 from 36 to 41; 3 from 41 to 46; 4 from 46 to 51; 4 from 51 to 56, and 3 others were over 56 years of age.

Montgomery Post

NEGROES KILL COAL MAN.

Associated Press Report.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 15.—Birmingham police officials were tonight investigating the death of Sam Faulkes, driver for a local coal company, who was shot early this morning by a party of negroes.

10/16/22

NEGRO HELD IN SHOOTING

Birmingham News
10/10/22 Ala.

Man Is Charged With Attacking Jitney Driver and Wounding Four

Mose Hudson, negro, was in the county jail Monday following his arrest Sunday night by deputy sheriffs in connection with a shooting affray near Rufner's Mines on Saturday, Sept. 30, in which John Rodea, a white jitney driver, barely escaped injury, while four negroes were wounded. One of the victims is now in Hillman Hospital for treatment.

Officers Monday were looking for another negro, who, they believe, was involved in the shooting. Rodea, it was stated, was transporting four negroes to a dance when he was commanded to stop his car. Refusing to stop, the negroes, according to deputy sheriffs, opened fire on the machine, three of the bullets piercing the driver's hat.

Deputies Burge and Morris investigated the case, and the arrest of Hudson was made Sunday night. Officers knew nothing of the shooting until one of the victims was brought to the Hillman Hospital for treatment Sunday, when a report of the case was officially made.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
SEPTEMBER 10, 1922

GOVERNOR KILBY SAVES BLACK MAN'S LIFE

Governor Kilby has been unjustly criticised for commuting the death sentence imposed on Charles Studemeyer, a negro, to life imprisonment. Regardless of strong pressure brought to break this negro's neck, he reviewed the evidence impartially, and with a sense of justice that does him credit he held that it was not sufficient to warrant the death penalty.

Studemeyer killed a white man. When a negro is charged with that offense in the south there is a tendency in the type of jurors we too often have in our courts to disregard mitigating circumstances. The age-old prejudice against a black skin crops out. If the more enlightened and intelligent class of citizens would accept jury duty faithfully and not evade it, this might not happen, but that it does occur every southern man knows.

The man Studemeyer killed, according to evidence submitted by the defense, and brought out after the trial, to which Governor Kilby calls attention, was not free from blame.

In view of these facts made public by Governor Kilby he did right in granting clemency. It is a regrettable thing to say, but if Studemeyer had been a white man and McDowell a negro, and the same testimony had been offered during his trial, he would have had a good chance to be acquitted, on the plea of self-defense.

REMEDY FOR LAWLESSNESS

Birmingham News
10/10/22 Ala.

There is a rising wave of crime in this country, as indicated by 8.8 murders to 100,000 in poulation in 1911-15, and 9.3 murders to 100,000 in population in 1921. "The murder record of last year, as compiled by me in the history of twenty-eight cities of which the data are available at the present time, is appalling," says Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, third vice president and consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company. "It was hoped and expected," declares the doctor, "that prohibition would reduce the totals of homicides and other crimes for the country. Exactly the contrary results have been shown by actual statistics. The year 1919 was the first test year of public morals under prohibition, and the public responded badly to the test. The year presented a disgraceful record. The percentage of murders throughout the country as a whole jumped to 9.1 per 100,000 of population from 8.2 in 1909-13 and 8.3 during 1914-18.

The doctor's statistics show that the largest proportion of murders occurs in the south, and that the city of Memphis is the leader in this respect, more people being murdered in Memphis last year than in the whole of England.

Must the fault, however, inevitably be traced to prohibition? It may be true that the greater part of the murders are committed among blind-tiger people and consumers of blind-tiger liquor; and it is true that England has no prohibition, no blind-tigers and no bootleg whisky; and also few murders. But England has also a well-ordered system of criminal law and enforcement of respect for law. It is more than probable that the difference in the number of murders could be accounted for by citing the way British justice deals with murderers. The New York Evening Post commenting upon this phase of the subject, said recently, that "It is evident that our social environment, with its violence of temper and disrespect for law, is the chief cause of our high murder rate. . Take away the crimes due to drink and those due to the presence of the unassimilated foreign-born, and the total would still be shocking compared with the best European countries. One reason is the readiness with which punisment is evaded in this country."

In the United States, especially in the larger cities, there exist murder feuds and murder gangs that practically defy the inadequately supported forces of law. That such a condition of affairs is remediable is proved by what happened two years ago in Chicago, as is related by the Boston Herald:

Edwin W. Sims, who gained a national reputation by a three years' study of crime in Chicago, shows that on April 1, 1920, there were 135 persons indicted for murder and awaiting trial in the city, and that 104 of these were at liberty on bond. He showed that in most cases so much time had elapsed since the indictments were found that evidence had been lost, witnesses had disappeared, successful prosecution had been rendered very difficult. At once a number of judges volunteered to try criminal cases in an effort to clear the murder docket. Twelve of these indicted persons were hanged and twelve sent to the penitentiary for varying terms, some for life. What was the result? A decrease in the murder rate of 51 per cent. instantly followed.

This history points directly to the cause of most of the disorder in the great body politic and also discovers the remedy—a remedy which, if vigorously applied, would very soon show whether the country has surrendered to lawlessness because of prohibition or not. It is admitted that there is a new social condition and that it is flagrant with law violation, but we must still believe the republic is equal to its necessities and that if it makes the effort it can command respect for law.

Crime — 1922

Education and Crime.

CITIES HELPLESS IN THE GRIP OF CRIME

Literary Digest 4/22/22

Crime

AN EVEN HUNDRED MURDERS in the first three and a half months of 1922 and 126 hold-ups are part of New York City's unenviable crime record, according to the New York *World*, a record that "in London or Paris would compel a Parliamentary inquiry." "If the robberies committed during the winter were catalogued they would cover a page of this newspaper," declares the New York *Tribune*. But the Chicago *Journal* believes that "if any medals are to be awarded for the greatest number of homicides per capita in the large cities, that doubtful distinction would probably go to Chicago." Robberies and hold-ups have become so prevalent in Chicago, notes the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, "that any man who has to walk three blocks from a car line to his home hasn't an even chance of reaching his fireside in safety." Certainly conditions are such that Chicago theaters complain because of the serious consequences to their business. Apparently the "crime wave" is still surging.

But New York and Chicago are not the only cities afflicted with what the New York Evening *Post* calls "a scrofula of crime," and the New York *Herald* an "explosion of crime." The Indianapolis *Star* flatly declares that "there is not a city of importance in the country that is not having serious trouble with criminals." "There are bank robberies, hold-ups and burglaries from one side of the country to the other," adds *The Star*, "and the police in all cities seem to be ineffective to a surprizing degree." In Indianapolis, observes *The News* of that city, "the number of hold-ups and robberies for the first three months of 1922 is almost twice that for the corresponding period in 1921." In Detroit, however, the crime list was reduced 58 per cent. in 1921, mainly through cooperation of the police department, the prosecuting attorney, and the courts. Philadelphia, too, notes the Boston *Herald*, has found an effective way to deal with the crime wave. As the Boston daily explains:

"All the law enforcement agencies of the city dropt their bickerings and got busy at the same time. The board of judges doubled the number of criminal courts. For five weeks the judges, assistant district attorneys and city and county detectives kept incessantly at work. Precedents were broken. Delays were not tolerated. Thus Philadelphia handled the longest list of criminal cases in any single term of the history of its criminal courts. Of these fifty-nine were homicide cases involving sixty-four defendants.

"The district attorney notified the public at the end of the clean-up that the office had caught up with its job, that the dockets were cleared, and that within a week of arrest criminals now could be placed on trial. The criminal classes understood. Justice swift and sure awaited their apprehension in the future. They heeded the warning. The results of the campaign are said to have surprized its most ardent promoters.

"Criminals fear most of all quick trials and heavy sentences. Delays take the edge off the public reprobation of a specific crime, dull the memories of witnesses, afford opportunity to devise ways to elude penalties. Criminals are far scarcer in Philadelphia to-day than three months ago."

Before we return to New York City, which appears to be entitled to the greater part of our attention, let us note the complaint of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* regarding Chicago. "It is easy for Chicago criminals to make raids into neighboring cities and get back to the comparative safety of Chicago by the time pursuit is under way," asserts this paper. In this the modern bandit is helped by the modern automobile—probably stolen for the occasion, we are told. Other handicaps imposed upon the officers of the law, according to the Chicago *Daily News*, are the "lax attitude of the judges, unscrupulous lawyers, crooked witnesses, and stupid or bribed jurors." Still another handicap, avers a Chicago judge, is "incompetence in the prosecution of criminal cases." Municipal politics is yet another, it is said. "With courts and peace officers allied in the protection of criminals, government in Chicago becomes a rule of crime, and no man's life or property is safe," asserts the Rochester *Post-Express*. Nevertheless, as we look over the statistics of the Chicago Crime Commission as presented in the Indianapolis *News*, we find that—

"Major crimes have decreased in Chicago during the last three years. Murders decreased from 330 in 1919 to 190 in 1921; burglaries from 6,108 to 4,774, and robberies from 2,912 to 2,558. The criminal court record shows that out of 6,723 defendants, 75.10 per cent. paid no penalty. In 225 murder cases, only 24.44 per cent. were punished. In 510 automobile cases, 31.56 per cent. convictions was the record. Over 69 per cent. of the persons charged with burglary were acquitted or dismissed, and over 73 per cent. of the alleged gunmen went unpunished."

"Pardons, paroles, and freedom on probation further helped to demoralize the police force of Chicago," notes the New York *Herald*. For—

"In Chicago, as elsewhere, police efficiency is of little avail in suppressing crime if criminal prosecution procedure and criminal punishment are weakened by political influence, the toleration of straw bondsmen, weakness of the jury system, paroles, freedom on probation and pardons opening the doors of prisons for the exit of convicted criminals."

So numerous are bank and pay-roll robberies in New York City that several banks are reported as installing shooting galleries in the basements of their buildings. So numerous, too, are burglaries and hold-ups that in the first three months of this year more than 25,000 persons were given permits to carry revolvers. "This," observes the New York *World*, "is more than double the number of pistols or revolvers carried by the active members of the entire police department." And the number is still growing. Recently the Police Commissioner assured the people of the city that they would "be as safe on any street at midnight as at noon," yet many New York newspapers think the Commissioner was indulging in irony at the time, for, as *The World* puts it, "no one is safe at any time." Continues this paper:

"Never before has there existed in this city such a situation as exists to-day. Never before has the average person, in his place of business, in his home or on the streets, had cause to feel less secure. Never before has a continuous wave of crime given rise to so general a wave of fear.

"New York is becoming a community of gun-toters because everybody knows that the police administration has completely broken down, and because the record of crimes of violence is fast growing longer, and murder and robberies are rapidly increasing.

"Instead of being a safe city New York is now the most unsafe of all the great capitals, so far as the protection of life and property is concerned. Conditions that the City Administration regards as little less than ideal would not have been tolerated even in Tweed's time.

"There is less crime in New York, according to Police Commissioner Enright's letter to Mayor Hylan, than there was in 1917.

"So Mr. Enright appears before the Board of Estimate and obtains 1,192 additional patrolmen.

"So Mr. Enright reestablishes the nine-platoon system, which is equivalent to adding another 700 men to the force.

"So Mr. Enright issues a pamphlet giving 126 specific directions for the prevention of crime.

"*The World* is making no blanket accusations against the police or the Commissioner or the Mayor. Nevertheless, crime in New York has become a public scandal and a public reproach to the richest city in the world. It is a confession of governmental impotence which has no parallel among the great muni ipalities of the world. All the guaranties that civilized government is supposed to provide are suspended. The security of life and the security of property are equally a gamble. If the citizen is lucky he may not be robbed, if he remains lucky he may not be murdered, but it is all a matter of chance."

"The rank and file of the New York police force are a splendid body," asserts the New York *Evening Post;* "as good as the 'bobbies' who make London a city in which one day of New York crime would furnish excitement for a year. But the basic evil is that the Police Commissioner has let the police morale deteriorate steadily." Recently more than a thousand policemen were added to the police force, but, observes the New York *Evening World*, "even if New York had a hundred thousand police, Commissioner Enright is not the man who should command them." As we read in *The Tribune:*

"What New York needs is not a new police force, nor an increased police force, but a police force given proper leadership. The policemen on duty outnumber the criminals by more than a hundred to one. They have the law on their side. They have access to the records of every professional criminal in the country. They can at any time they choose enlist the aid of citizens in the pursuit of criminals. They can not, however, do what they must do if the crime wave is to be checked until they are specifically assigned to that duty and handled in the same way that a general would handle a force of soldiers in a battle."

When we seek the main causes of crime, not only in New York, but throughout the country, we are told by police officials of New York that they are, in the order named: Lack of employment, the aftermath of the World War, and the ease with which bandits can steal automobiles for use in hold-ups. The editor of *The Detective* (Chicago) assures us that there is a new crop of criminals, 3,000,000 strong, made up of youths ranging in age

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from 18 to 25. It is his opinion that not only men who became accustomed to firearms and to killing in the World War, and who entered the Army already familiar with firearms and crime, are among these three millions, but also the "silk-shirt gang" which worked in the shipyards and munitions plants, receiving fabulous salaries, and who now "are not content to do an honest day's work for an honest day's pay." The National Surety Company, which reports a 51 per cent. increase in the number of claims filed for burglary insurance over last year's figures, also adds as causes the increased number of drug addicts, and the paroling and pardoning of desperate criminals, together with the practise of suspending sentences.

The superintendent of New York State's reformatories says that of 22,000 criminals whom he has examined, but four were college graduates, while in a group of 1,000 prisoners only 7 per cent. had high-school education, 25 per cent. had finished grammar school, and 64 per cent. had attended only primary grades. "Here is evidence," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "that even a moderate amount of schooling is a positive and active deterrent to crime."

"The only way to lessen crime permanently is to strengthen the weak spot in our social fabric," believes the Washington *Herald;* "we must begin with the coming generation. In the schoolrooms or lack of schoolrooms of to-day lies the answer to the crime or lack of crime of the next decade or two." *The Herald* goes on:

"Most criminals come from the ranks of the poor and ignorant. Their childhood was circumscribed by ugliness, with perhaps the shadow of vice hanging over it. Who can say that such a child is altogether to blame when he becomes identified with the 'gang'? Great numbers of children live in circumstances that encourage irregularity of life. We can only save them through education, through super-schools that leave nothing undone to help the child, who is the victim of unfortunate environment."

A NEW YORKER STARTS TO BUSINESS.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

EAST MAKES WEST LOOK LIKE AN AMATEUR.

—Buel in the San Francisco *Bulletin.*

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